The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1891.

The Week.

MR. CRISP of Georgia, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a man of dignity, culture, and abilities of a high order. Our own preferences, while the contest was going on, were with the supporters of Mr. Mills, but they were grounded wholly upon the idea that Mr. Mills was entitled to the distinction by reason of his services in the cause of tariff reform. We have not believed at any time, nor do we now believe, that Judge Crisp is one whit less earnest in that cause than Mr. Mills, although his services have been less conspicuous. But it is said, or is believed, by some that Mr. Crisp represents radical and dangerous opinions on the silver question. If this were true, probably Mr. Bland of Missouri, who has led the free-coinage Democrats for more than twelve years, would have voted for Mr. Crisp, but in fact he voted for Mr. Mills. We consider this a decisive test, and the best assurance that can be obtained in advance that Mr. Crisp is not a dangerous character, and that his election is not an omen of evil. But there is a better guarantee still, and that is the necessities of the situation. If Judge Crisp is a cool observer of political events, if he has a mind broad enough to take in the entire horizon, he must see that the Democratic party is in danger of breaking in two on this silver question, and that the only way to hold it together is to make a political issue for next year on which all members of the party can agree, and to avoid making one on which they must inevitably split. If Mr. Crisp cannot see this, he is blind indeed. The lesson taught by the autumn elections is, that the Democrats cannot carry a single Northern State east of the Rocky Mountains by adopting a free-coinage platform, or by passing a free-coinage bill in the present House. The truth is, that the Democratic party has a halter about its neck, just as the Republicans had when the McKinley tariff was pending. It can hang itself on the first tree it comes to, as the Republicans did last year. Speaker Crisp is now the most influential personage in shaping the issues of 1892. Let nobody assume that he is going to wreck the fair prospects of his party either by a radical silver policy, or by a reactionary tariff policy, or by engineering his office for or against any Presidential candidate.

There has been one feature of the Speakership contest over which all right-minded men of both parties must rejoice. The sectional question has practically cut no figure in it. The elections of 1890 resulted in such sweeping Democratic victories throughout the North that, for the first time, a majority of the Democratic Representatives in the House come from this part of the country. In other words, if the Southern vote had been solid on the Speakership question, a union of the Northern Democrats upon any one of their number would have given him a majority of the party caucus. There was at first considerable talk as to the wisdom of taking the Speaker from the North, purely upon grounds of partisan advantage in the approaching Presidential contest. The theory was, that it might prejudice the chances of the Democratic ticket next year if a Southerner—and particularly a "Confederate brigadier"—should be made Speaker, and so given large control over the course of legislation during the session of Congress. There was a certain plausibility in this theory, and one does not need to go back a great many years to reach a time when it was as sound as it was plausible. But the situation is now entirely changed, and the strongest support which Mr. Mills received came from that corner of the North where the sectional issue used to carry most weight.

We find the following announcement printed prominently—"flying at the mast-head" is, we believe, the proper expression—in many Republican organs:

"THE HOPE OF THE PARTY.

"The hope of the party lies in the expansion of a stalwart Republican press. The Republican who reads or otherwise helps to support a Democratic journal to the exclusion of one of his own party newspapers is untrue to the Republican cause.

"Unanimously subscribed to by the National Republican League.

"J. S. CLARKSON, President.
"A. B. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

"NEW YORK, November 19, 1891."

It would be hard to imagine a more humiliating confession of the party's weakness. It is an undoubted fact, which Clarkson himself has admitted repeatedly, that a great many more people read Democratic or independent journals now than ten years ago; but an old newspaper man like him knows that they cannot be driven back by any such appeals as this. The trouble is not with the former readers of Republican papers, but with the makers of those papers. The "stalwart Republican press" of to-day is not what these readers want, and a man buys a newspaper for no other reason than that it is the sort of newspaper he wants. If he does not like it, all the pleadings of a "National Republican League" will never persuade him to subscribe for it.

If the American Consul at Valparaiso really advised Commander Schley, as a despatch to the *Evening Post* asserts, not to allow his men to go ashore in the then excited state of Chilian feeling, the Commander took on himself a heavy responsibility in giving "liberty" to any portion of the crew of the *Baltimore* in a place already notorious, even in quiet times, for "sailor fights." Secretary Tracy says in his report:

"Two weeks had passed since the surrender of Valparaiso to the Congressionalist leaders, and the city was quiet. Other foreign warships in the harbor had already given liberty to their crews, and no reason existed for withholding a like privilege from the crew of the *Baltimore*."

Two weeks from the close of a bloody civil war, in which the American Navy was accused of having sympathized with and aided the unpopular side, was certainly not enough to remove all danger of scrimmages. Other foreign ships might have given liberty to their crews, but there was no such feeling towards other foreign crews in the breasts of the Chilian mob, and this, with all respect to Secretary Tracy, *was* "a reason for withholding a like privilege from the crew of the *Baltimore*." Of course it might be said, and doubtless is said by the Jingoes, that the American Navy ought not to be prevented from doing on Chilian soil whatever other navies do, through fear of "a lot of dagoes." The answer to this is, that nobody comes so near insulting the American Navy as those who think it should show by some kind of bravado that it is not afraid of the Chilians. Chili is a small State, from the conquest of which, brave as the people are, the United States could not get enough glory to fill a sailor's tobacco-pipe. One of the luxuries of being as rich and strong as we are is the luxury of being forbearing and considerate in our treatment of the weak and unfortunate. The Chilians just now are both, and even if they are accusing our naval officers unjustly, we can well afford to overlook it while they are burying their dead and restoring their Government. Patience with them is still more incumbent on us if there be any foundation, even slight, for the belief that our men-of-war in any manner helped or encouraged Balmaceda.

The Chilian papers have published a telegram, found among Balmaceda's effects, which is of especial interest to Americans in general and Admiral Brown in particular. As that officer is supposed to be now in Washington, engaged in the easy task of proving how scrupulously neutral he showed himself in the course of the civil war in Chili, we should say that a prompt explanation of this telegram would be the next thing in order:

"VALPARAISO, August 21, 1891—9:36 A. M.
"MR. PRESIDENT: The American Admiral has left me only this moment, and he believes, as I do, that a reëmbarkation is not possible.
"VIEL."

It is necessary to recall the situation in order to understand the significance of this despatch. The day before, August 20, the insurgents, whose war-ships had been hovering off the coast for several days, were reported to be landing at Quintero Bay. In the afternoon Admiral Brown went up to that locality in the *San Francisco* observed the disembarkation, and returned to Valparaiso about five o'clock. He has denied that any infor-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mation about the Congressionalists was given out by himself or any of his crew, although a Valparaiso paper is in evidence to the contrary, as we have before shown. However that may have been, here is the testimony of this telegram to show that he himself was ashore very early the next morning, conferring with the Intendente of Valparaiso, and giving him most valuable information. We say most valuable, because it was highly important for Balmaceda to know whether the Congressionalists were really landing in force at Quintero, or were simply making a feint there, in order to get him to concentrate his troops at the wrong point and leave them free to strike elsewhere. Admiral Brown, according to this telegram, assured Viel, of course on the basis of what he had seen the afternoon before, that the disembarkation was a genuine one. After that, Balmaceda knew just where to mass his troops, which he at once proceeded to do, with results which all the world knows.

As these pieces of evidence reach the light, one after the other, it becomes more and more clear that the strict neutrality which our naval and diplomatic officers now indignantly say they observed throughout, is an afterthought. They were all infatuated with the idea that Balmaceda was going to win, and never dreamed of being called to account for what they thought would be happy strokes to extend American influence in Chili after the revolution was suppressed. What they are sure of is, that they did not mean to do anything to offend the win ning side, and, as they now look back upon their shrewd efforts to make themselves and their Government "solid" with the side they were certain was going to succeed, they easily persuade themselves that their conduct was virtuous and neutral because it was intended to be so patriotic. How thoroughly they were all committed to Balmaceda's cause is well indicated in the talk of the *San Francisco's* officers even now. Since their return to this country, more than one of them has railed at the Congressionalists and their English friends in the most approved Jingo fashion. This shows what was the prevailing tone of the daily conversations in the mess-room.

However other people may hope the Supreme Court will decide the question of the constitutionality of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff, now before it, the one man who ought devoutly to pray that the clause may be declared unconstitutional is President Harrison. If allowed to stand, it lays a duty upon him which is enough to fill with consternation any one not conscious of omniscience. It says that

"On and after the first day of January, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw or uncured, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally *unequal* and *unreasonable*, he shall have the power, and it *shall be his duty*, to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, etc."

This is easy to read, but consider what it really means. It means that the President must make himself accurately acquainted with the tariffs and other forms of taxation of nearly every country on the globe. The glib "such country" of the statute expands itself, in fact, into forty-seven countries, embracing every South American republic, with the possible exception of Bolivia (Brazil, of course, is excluded by having made a reciprocity agreement), all the Central American countries and Mexico, British, French, and Dutch Guiana and British Honduras, Danish, Dutch, French, and British West Indies, and the British Possessions of North America, French and British Possessions in Africa and adjacent islands, British Possessions in Australasia, Dutch and British East Indies, all the leading countries in Europe except Russia, and, among the smaller Powers, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Portugal, and Turkey, together with Liberia, China, Japan, and the unnumbered isles of the sea. The reciprocity arrangements already completed with Brazil, Spain, and San Domingo, took several months each for negotiation, special commissioners being all that time engaged in considering the intricate problems connected with international exchanges; but under this law the President is expected to decide the matter off-hand, not for three but for forty-seven countries. No wonder that he has announced a cutting down of social entertainments at the White House. He may even have to give up the regular New Year's Day reception if this imperious law, telling him what is "his duty" "on and after January 1, 1892," is allowed to stand.

Gov. Hill's speech on bimetallism at Elmira on Friday evening would seem to be the product of one who had lost his wits, if we did not know that a great many men who are perfectly sane "wander in their minds" on this question, simply because they are not familiar with the history and underlying principles of the subject. Mr. Hill is not crazy, but, if he had charge of the national finances, everybody else would be so very soon. What the man can mean by the following paragraphs, which we find in the authorized report of his speech, we fail to understand:

"In other and better words, throughout the world, all silver and all gold, unified by free bimetallic coinage so long dislocated by its cessation in 1873, moved towards each other (while men's hopes of its competent renewal lasted) over two-thirds of the present breadth of that dislocation."

"I admit that a well-planned, well-guarded, competent, free bimetallic coinage would instantly compass the whole breadth of that dislocation, and renew and establish a right ratio of the two money metals."

"But the menaced veto would probably prevent the recurrence now of that most extraordinary and instructive phenomenon which I have described, and thus obscure its true significance."

"Yet I would not shift the silver issue from an evil to its remedy. Let us deal with Mr. Sherman's domestic damming and drowning before we discuss his fears of foreign inundation from Indian bangles and China teapots after all silver in all nations stands, there as here, at the old historic rated level with gold, fixed by competent free bimetallic coinage."

There are plenty of cranks who write in this way, and some of them have seats in the United States Senate. It is discouraging to think that their number is to be augmented by one, and that one from the Empire State.

The eighth annual report of the Civil-Service Commission presents abundant evidence of the steady progress which the merit system is making, despite all the obstacles put in its way by the spoilsmen. Every year brings a few more offices within the operation of the law, by reason of the number of employees reaching the limit of forty; and "the classified civil service," which is the phrase applied to that part of it under the law, now contains 34,000, or about one fourth of the whole number. This total includes an overwhelming majority of the clerks in the great Washington departments and the bulk of the employees in the post-offices and custom-houses of all the large cities in the country. The most important extension of the system during the past year has been its application to the superintendents, teachers, matrons, and physicians in the Indian service—626 in all. There is no place where the reform was more needed. An important alteration of the rules has been that allowing the establishment of competitive examinations for promotion within the classified service, which, it is hoped, will "eradicate the lingering remnants of the patronage theory within the classified service proper." Since the report was written, the President has issued an order directing that in each department "a plan be at once devised and put in operation for keeping an efficiency record of all persons within the classified service, with a view to placing promotions wholly upon the basis of merit." Another notable change has been the abolition of the provision allowing the promotion of persons in the non-classified service to positions in the classified service after non-competitive examination. With these changes the system is theoretically almost perfect, and its practical operation is given unqualified praise by the Commission.

Conclusive proof of the impartiality with which examinations are conducted is afforded by the statement that "in all probability the great bulk of the white men appointed from the Southern, and especially from the Gulf, States during the last year were, in political faith, opposed to the present Administration." Moreover, the question of race, as well as of politics, has been eliminated by the examinations in the Southern States. A fair proportion of the men appointed from these States has been colored, and many of these successful colored applicants were graduates of the colleges or other higher institutions of learning established for their race.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"They were," the report says, "for the most part, well-educated, self-respecting, intelligent young men and women who, having graduated from their colored schools and colleges, found but few avenues open for the employment of their talents," and the Commissioners rightly consider it "impossible to overestimate the boon to these colored men and women of being given the chance to enter the Government service on their own merits in fair competition with white and colored alike." It is such evidence as this of the really democratic nature of the reform which helps forward the day of its complete triumph. It is, as the Commissioners say, "the cause of honest government and decent political life, the cause of Abraham Lincoln's 'plain people' —as against the cause of that most noxious body, the oligarchy of professional office-holders and office-seekers." The report quotes the emphatic testimony to the superiority of the system given during the past year by Secretaries Windom, Noble, and Tracy, presiding over departments which have many thousands of employees. Deserved praise, by the way, is given to Secretary Tracy for having himself applied the merit system to the navy-yards —a work which the Commission could not well have taken up. The only discouraging feature of the situation, indeed, is the way in which the Commission is hampered for lack of sufficient funds. The spoilsmen no longer expect to repeal the law, but they gratify their spite by cutting down the appropriations for the Commission as low as they can. But it is only a question of time when they will lack strength even for this species of mischief, as public sentiment grows more pronounced in favor of the system.

The report of Treasury receipts and expenditures for November completes the record for five months of the fiscal year. Those five months stand for the period during which the McKinley tariff has been in full force, the tin-plate clause not going into effect until July 1. As compared with the same months in 1890, the revenue from customs has fallen off $36,245,876, or at the rate of $86,989,100 annually. The total receipts of the Treasury are less by $39,464,092 than they were in the corresponding time last year, at which rate the diminution in the revenue for the entire year would amount to $94,233 816. How the Treasury manages to keep a big deficit off the books so far is entirely apparent from an inspection of the expenditures that are reported. They are held down $45,000,000 below what they were in the same months last year. Thus, on the score of pensions, where $66,348,454 was paid out in the first five months of the last fiscal year, only $48,200,458 has been paid this year, although the appropriation was increased. So it is all around. If the expenditures held back were a clear saving, no one could complain; but they represent deferred payments. The creditors will have to get their money some time. The appropriations for the current year call for an outlay at the rate of $227,000,000 in five months; but there has actually been paid out in that time only $144,196,862. If this goes on, the receipts for the fiscal year will be $188,000,000 short of the appropriations.

Mr. Goschen has made further explanations of his new plan for increasing the gold reserve of the Bank of England by the issue of one-pound notes. The present issue of Bank of England notes uncovered by gold is about £16,500,000. This is a variable quantity and an increasing one, since the act of 1844 gave to the Bank the right of succession to the note issues of all the country banks that should go into liquidation or surrender their circulation. In all such cases the Bank of England has the right to issue an additional amount of notes equal to those "falling in" by the demise of the country banks. Such notes are issued against Government securities. The remaining note issue, an average of about £21,500,000, is made against deposited gold, just like our own gold certificates. Mr. Goschen's plan for the issue of one-pound notes allows such notes to be issued on the basis of four-fifths gold and one-fifth Government securities; that is to say, for every 5,000 of such notes the Bank must have and hold £4,000 gold and £1,000 consols. Probably the reason for this is that the Bank must have some little profit in order to pay the expenses of the new business. It is nc advantage to the Bank to buy gold with its notes if it cannot do anything with the gold but sit on it. But if it can draw a small rate of interest on one-fifth of the notes so issued, probably the business can be made self-sustaining. Another proviso is that, if the amount of notes of all kinds outstanding should reach £88,000,000, any further issue must be fully covered by gold. When this limit is reached, the state of the circulation will be about as follows:

Notes.	Gold.
£16,500,000 against securities	
21,500,000	£21,500,000
50,000,000—4-5 gold	40,000,000
£88,000,000	£61,500,000

This is 70 per cent. of gold and 30 per cent. of Government securities. It cannot be considered a radical measure, but its real import lies in the fact that this stock of gold is the ultimate banking-reserve of the United Kingdom, with upwards of £600,000,000 of deposits, all payable in gold on demand. For that amount of demand liabilities, £61,500,000 of gold does not seem too large, but it will probably be found ample. On the whole, Mr. Goschen's plan is an attractive one, and it has the further merit of putting a check upon the abrasion of gold coin, which has become a serious evil.

At recent sittings of both the Austro-Hungarian Delegations and the Austrian Reichsrath, Count Kálnoky and Count Taaffe have been endeavoring to allay the alarming war rumors which so suddenly gained credence in Vienna, and led to a panic on the Boerse recalling the crash of 1873. There was something ludicrous in Kálnoky's attempt to prove that the Emperor's speech to the Delegations had been misinterpreted not only in Vienna but also in Berlin, Paris, and London, and in his assurance that the present political situation was not fraught with imminent danger, but was a "relatively" satisfactory one. Even more difficult was the task of Count Taaffe, the Austrian Premier, who had to face no fewer than seven interpellations by the representatives of as many factions of the Reichsrath, on the subject of the panic. Its immediate cause was the statement of the Vienna *Tagblatt* that the Emperor had told one of the Polish leaders, Herr Jaworski, who pleaded for the local control of the Galician railroads, that strategic reasons made it necessary to place them under the control of the general Government, and that the famine in Russia and the result of the loan rendered the political situation a very grave one. The accuracy of this version of the Emperor's speech was maintained by the *Tagblatt* even after the Government had denied its truth, and Count Taaffe has ordered the prosecution of that journal, which is also being called to account by the authorities of the Boerse and by the Polish members of the Reichsrath, who somehow consider their honor involved in this matter.

This typically Austrian muddle is rendered complete by the fact that whatever importance the utterance of the *Tagblatt* possessed was due to its supposed relations to Taaffe, who seems to have occasionally used that otherwise insignificant sheet as his semi-official mouthpiece. The Poles, moreover, whose spokesman was among those who interpellated the Government, now find themselves to a certain extent in a position of antagonism to Taaffe, whose stanchest supporters they have hitherto been; without them, in fact, he could not obtain a working majority, even if he were to make his peace with the German Liberals. He attempted to placate the latter some time ago by the appointment of Dr. Steinbach to the Ministry of Finance, and it is not unlikely that he may now, after the declared failure of all his attempts to "reconcile" the Czechs, reconstruct his entire Cabinet in accordance with the demands of the German Liberals. The newspapers of that party, at all events, are greatly elated over the remark of the Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Gautsch, in the course of a debate on school reform in the Reichsrath, that knowledge of the German language was indispensable to every intelligent Austrian citizen. This apparently harmless truism, uttered at the time when the excitement over the Emperor's speech was at its height, provoked a great outburst of indignation on the part of the Slovens, who aim at a political and lingual supremacy in Carniola and Carinthia equal to that which the Czechs arrogate to themselves in Bohemia. The Hotspurs of the party now threaten to insist on the full recognition of Slovenic "State right." One deputy even demanded the impeachment of the Minister for his seditious talk about the importance of the German language.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

THE conduct of our State courts in the various contested-election cases has been such as to strengthen public confidence in their ability to decide such contests without partisan prejudice. Three of the four judges who have had most to do with the cases have been Democrats; yet they have in all their decisions gone squarely against the claims and schemes of Gov. Hill and his chief agent, Assistant Attorney-General Maynard. It is through the decisions of these three judges that all efforts to steal control of the Legislature have been defeated, and the people of the State are indebted to them for the fact that all the contests will be decided finally in the courts, and decided justly.

The most sweeping decision rendered in any of the cases was that of Justice Barnard at Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, in the Deane-Osborne contest of the Fifteenth Senatorial District. This was the case in which Deane, the Republican candidate, who died soon after election, had a clear majority on the face of the returns, but was counted out, while Osborne was counted in, by the action of the Democratic majority of the County Canvassing Board in rejecting as illegal a number of Republican ballots which had a printer's mark on them. It was claimed by the Democrats that this mark was put on for the purpose of identifying the ballots, but it was perfectly obvious that it was due to carelessness in printing. Judge Barnard's decision is of great importance as defining the powers of canvassing boards. He said:

"A Board of County Canvassers has no power to refuse to count marked ballots. It is true that the Ballot-Reform Law declares ballots marked for a certain purpose to be void. The duty of the canvassers is to ascertain the votes given for the candidates only, and the law requires the marked ballots to be counted, and the accurate results of the votes declared, as if the ballots were not marked. There is a proceeding under which any candidate may test the legality of a marked ballot, but the County Canvassers cannot find the evil intent which destroys the ballot, and then refuse to count it. There has, therefore, been concededly an error in the count for Senator for the Fifteenth District. The marked ballots, if counted, would elect Mr. Deane, the opponent of Mr. Osborne. If Mr. Deane were alive, presumably he would apply for a writ of mandamus to correct the mistake. I think that his death did not deprive the people of all remedy. The result of the mistake remains, and the proper count is all that is necessary to reach a correct result. The death of Mr. Deane does not prevent any elector from setting the law in motion to correct the mistake. The order staying the State Canvassers is right. It is incident to the relief sought by the writ of mandamus. The State Board has a return which does not indicate the true result. It is proper that the Board should hold its hand until the true record reaches it. Motion granted."

At the very moment when Justice Barnard, a Democrat, was delivering this opinion, Gov. Hill was going through the farce of examining the Clerk of Dutchess County, before removing him, for refusing to sign the tabulation of returns which the Justice was declaring illegal. The Governor had removed one county clerk for such refusal, though the Supreme Court had issued a mandamus subsequently ordering him not to sign the tabulation, and a Democratic justice had concurred in issuing the mandamus. In giving his reasons for the first removal, the Governor declared the Dutchess County Clerk guilty before he had given him a hearing. By persisting in his determination to remove him, he has had to fly in the face of adverse decisions from two Democratic justices of the Supreme Court, and has thus made clearer than ever to the people of the State the partisan and illegal character of his plans for securing control of the Legislature.

The closing words of Justice Barnard's decision, quoted above, apply to the State Board of Canvassers, and are a direct contradiction of the legal opinions which they have obtained to the effect that they must adjourn within five days from the time of first assembling. The five days' period expired on Monday, but the Justice says that "it is proper that the State Board should hold its hand until the true record reaches it." As the corrected record could not reach it for several days, the State Board has followed the Justice's opinion and will remain in session indefinitely. Thus, as in the case of the Dutchess County Clerk, the Justice has given a decision which upsets completely Gov. Hill's plans and the opinions of his legal authorities.

The conduct of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, whom the Governor designated to sit in extraordinary session at Syracuse, was precisely what every one who has followed his course on the bench expected it wou'd be. He is reported, in an interview in the *Times*, as saying of the Governor's action: "The designation was one that was both embarrassing and displeasing to me. Yet I regarded the designation as obligatory on me and went, without knowing what questions were to come before the extraordinary special term." He and Justice Kennedy seem to have been inspired by only one motive in the awkward situation in which they were placed by the Governor's partisan conduct. They seem to have agreed that the only course for them to pursue was to uphold the dignity of the bench and protect it against partisan invasion from every quarter. At all events, they were in entire harmony in all their decisions, and the outcome of their joint labors was the reference of all the contested cases to the Court of Appeals for final decision. This action was of course a defeat for Gov. Hill and his agents, who were trying to count in an Assemblyman by throwing out votes on errors made by election inspectors in tabulating the returns, and was a complete approval of Justice Kennedy's proceedings in issuing a mandamus ordering the Canvassing Board to send back the returns for correction.

Taken altogether, the conduct of the courts in these cases furnishes a very conclusive answer to the main objection which is brought against the proposal for transferring the control of contested-election cases from the Legislature to the courts. That objection is, that it will lower the character of the judiciary by bringing it into contact with partisan politics. This objection was heard in England when the transfer was made there, and the judges themselves strongly opposed it on that very ground; but during the twenty years and more since the courts have been invested with the power, not a single complaint has been made that a decision has been influenced by partisan reasons. In every case the action of the Court has been accepted without question. The recent conduct of our New York judges gives the best possible evidence that the same results would follow the change here.

We believe, accordingly, that when Senator Saxton reintroduces in January next his joint resolution of last year, proposing a constitutional amendment transferring the control of contested election cases from the Legislature to the courts, he will be able to get a wider and more interested hearing for it than he was able to command at its first presentation. The vital portion of that resolution is the following:

"The election, return, and qualifications of any member of either house of the Legislature, when disputed or contested, shall be determined by the courts in such manner as the Legislature shall prescribe; and such determination, when made, shall be conclusive upon the Legislature. Either house of the Legislature may expel any of its members for misconduct; but every person who receives a certificate of election as a member of either house, according to law, shall be entitled to a seat therein unless expelled for misconduct, or ousted pursuant to a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction."

If we had such a law as that in force now, there would be no wrangle in progress over the returns. Everybody would know that the courts would make the final decision, without partisan prejudice, and would await calmly the results of the judicial inquiries. The political manipulators of neither party would seek to induce a canvassing board to alter or tamper in any way with the result of an election, for they would realize the futility of such conduct if the final revision were to be made by a judicial authority rather than by a partisan majority in a legislative body. In the present contest, for example, every one conceded that the political party which gained control of either branch of the Assembly long enough to organize it, would be able to maintain and strengthen its control for the remainder of the session. It would be able to do this by deciding all the present contested cases in its own favor, and by unseating members of the opposite party whose right to seats might be questioned after the session began. In this country it is notorious that in every legislative body, from Congress down, in every contested election the result of which is of partisan importance, the decision is regularly made on partisan grounds. So extreme a partisan as Speaker Reed of the last Congress admits this frankly. In an article which he published several months ago in the *North American Review*, he strongly recommended the English example for American imitation, and said that our present method was "unsatisfactory in results, unjust to members and contestants, and *fails to secure the representation which the people have chosen.*"

Senator Saxton's method is the only one by which the change can be brought about, and he ought to have the earnest support of all friends of good government in persuading the Legislature to adopt his joint

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

resolution at the next session. It passed both houses of the last Legislature, and its passage by the present will leave it free to be voted upon by the people. There can be little doubt of its obtaining popular approval.

RAILWAY REGULATION.

It is becoming recognized by both friends and enemies of railways that laws which are enacted to regulate our transportation agencies are, from the very nature of the case, only experimental. The railway problem is as broad as commerce; and as commerce changes its form to accommodate itself to the shifting conditions of business, so must transportation questions assume new phases as one section of our country or another, one class of trade or another, finds itself forced to look about for relief against loss of business or of profits. It is gradually becoming clear to us that minute rules, defining what a railroad shall or shall not do, only defeat their own object, because by a slow though certain process they bring about worse evils than those they are intended to remedy, while at the same time they often check that natural relief which usually cures the ills of unhealthy trading.

An instance of the effect of trying to do too much is seen in the results of the recent English legislation on railway regulation. England has had laws about her railways for fifty years, culminating in the new bills which satisfy nobody; and this, too, after a long and exhaustive inquiry, besides a wearisome reiteration of the whole argument in detail before a Parliamentary committee. The general opinion as to the practical results is given in an article in the London *Economic Journal*. The writer states that the whole matter of maximum rates is a delusion, so far as its practical bearing upon railway charges is concerned, and in this opinion foreign sentiment will generally agree. Next it is said that in all the wrangling the interest of the consumer is entirely forgotten, which is also true. Then it is held that the rights of the conflicting trade interests can by no possibility be theoretically determined; that is, there is an element in railway charges which cannot be ascertained except through the working out of commercial forces, in this respect being like the prices of meat or of hardware. Even "undue preference" is a term which nobody has been able to define.

From these considerations the *Economic Journal* favors Governmental interference with railway charges only when some traffic is carried at a loss, or when there is direct personal discrimination, or when "experience as to other parts of the same railway or in similar circumstances shows that the rates are so high as to diminish the volume of traffic." This is much simpler than the English acts which attempt to fix the classification of goods and the maximum charges on them, yet nothing shows better the fog in which the whole subject is, with our limited experience, enveloped than this writer's suggested legislation. When shall we say that rates are "so high as to diminish the volume of traffic"? Who shall decide such a question, and by what standard shall the alleged necessary volume of traffic be ascertained? Such a conclusion is altogether contrary to the previous reasoning of the article. But what shall we say of our own act to regulate commerce, which fixes dogmatically a short-haul regulation that is sometimes right and sometimes wrong in principle, according to the circumstances of each case?

On the other hand, some regulation of railways is to be expected, and, indeed, is necessary, though it should be confined within limits which will allow play to proper commercial activities. In a paper read before the Bankers' Association at New Orleans, Prof. Hadley warned his hearers that important social and industrial as well as financial questions were involved in the buying and selling of railroad bonds and stocks. Yet, in the main, the author seemed to ascribe the fall in the values of railway securities to the operation of the Inter-state Commerce Law. Without doubt that law has had a bad effect upon railway net earnings, particularly the anti-pooling and the short-haul clauses; and without doubt the railways now need protection against unprofitable rates rather than the public against extortionate charges. Unquestionably, too, our banking interests, if rightly directed, are powerful enough to visit upon those States (or if necessary upon the nation at large) which pass confiscatory laws, the consequences of their own folly by checking the building of railway lines and the consequent development. Yet fairness requires the statement, not included in Mr. Hadley's paper, that besides the Inter-state Act, changes in traffic or financial conditions, and sometimes the folly of railway managers themselves, have helped to bring about the decline in values spoken of.

An instance given is that of the Rock Island, whose stock was quoted at 126 in 1887, as against 82 in November, 1891. The problem before the Rock Island five years ago was whether to build feeding lines west of the Missouri River, or suffer its through traffic to become absorbed by other systems which already had extensions there. In either case there would necessarily be a loss in net earnings for a time; but the fact that railway lines in Kansas were built in advance of their need is not a good criticism upon the act to regulate commerce. Then, too, as all know, the financial disturbances, beginning with the Barings liquidation and continuing to the present, have had a great effect upon prices of all kinds. Quotations of stocks and bonds would have fallen in the United States during the last year whether we had an Inter-state Commerce Law or not. In short, Prof. Hadley's paper lost much of its force because of the reasons for shrinkages in values which he did not discuss.

None the less are the bad clauses of the Inter-state Act to be condemned for the general reasons, if no other, which in the eyes of observers in England render English interference with railway charges nugatory or worse. A report to the Legislature of Nebraska a year ago stated that the people of that State were providing earnings for three times the railroad mileage really needed to carry their products; but, the report added, the communities which had these extra railroads and depended upon them would not give them up even if the result should be to reduce charges on the remaining lines which were too far away for these communities to use. There is in our railway problem a clear relationship between profits and facilities given to the public. We cannot have our cake and eat it; neither can we place heavy restrictions upon railways and expect important improvements from them. Nor are we sure that the laws of trade are not a better protection against unjust charges in the long run than any statute can be. But the operation of those natural laws should be open, free, and fair. Personal discriminations, such as have come to light before recent grand juries, should be stopped, no matter what the cost.

THE TREASURY GOLD.

The Treasury figures for the month of November show that the tide of gold receipts has at last begun to turn in the Government's favor. After having received for nearly half a year only a small part of its customs receipts at New York in gold, the Treasury has taken in during November over 40 per cent. in that metal. We give below the figures showing the percentage of gold in the receipts from duties at New York during the present year. About half of the Government's total revenue comes from the collection of duties in this city; and the proportion of gold in these receipts is likely to be at least as great as in receipts from other sources. For convenience of reference, we give at the same time the net holding of gold by the Treasury at the close of each month:

Month.	Per cent. of gold in N. Y. customs.	Net Gold in Treasury.
	Per cent.	Millions.
January	88.6	141.7
February	81.1	149.7
March	65.1	148.1
April	47.2	141.7
May	28.0	133.2
June	15.5	117.7
July	15.1	121.1
August	12.8	132.5
September	11.8	132.5
October	20.0	127.7
November	43.6	129.2

During 1890 the proportion of gold receipts had maintained itself at a good level, being usually above 90 per cent. There had been a drop, it is true, in the latter part of that year, the percentage in October and November being only 80. But in December, 1890, there was a gain, and, as our figures show, the present year opened in the month of January with nearly 90 per cent. of gold receipts. After January, however, there was a steady and ominous decline,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

until the receipts in the summer months, from June through September, were on the average only to the extent of 12 per cent. in gold. October showed a slight gain, to 20 per cent.; but the month of November shows, for the first time in six months, an inflow of somewhere near one-half in gold.

The cause of this state of things is simple enough, and has been pointed out more than once in these columns. It is the redundancy of other kinds of money, more particularly of silver certificates and silver Treasury notes. It is true that the money which has taken the place of gold in the Government receipts does not consist of these silver issues only. The United States notes of the old legal-tender issue have also flowed in, and have in fact been the most important single agent in displacing the gold. But it is the steady large issue of the new silver notes which has brought about a redundancy of legal tenders, and so has caused them to be turned over to the Government for tax receipts. Moreover, so far as their intrinsic desirability or likelihood of easy conversion into gold is concerned, there is no longer any ground for preferring the greenbacks to the new notes. The notes, under the Act of 1890, are made a direct claim on the Government gold reserve; they are a legal tender, which the silver certificates under the Bland Act were not; they are in every way as good as the greenbacks now are. Both greenbacks and Treasury notes, it is needless to say, are less good than the greenbacks were before last year's silver act, because the increasing volume of these obligations, both bearing directly on the Treasury's gold, makes the certainty of convertibility into gold less for either one.

While the steady monthly issue of between four and four and a half millions of the new notes has undoubtedly been the chief cause of the redundant money supply and the consequent sinking of the gold receipts of the Treasury, other causes have contributed to bring about the result. The increase in the bank-note circulation, resulting from the continuance of the 4½ bonds at 2 per cent., has had something to do with it. The bank-note circulation, which has been steadily diminishing in years past, and doubtless will again diminish when the effects of the present bond extension have worked themselves out, has not gone down—indeed, it has slightly risen; so that one factor which formerly facilitated the absorption of the silver issues, and in due time will again facilitate it, has not for the time being been in operation. The year, moreover, until within a month or two, has been a dull one. In dull years, when business transactions shrink and the occasions for the use of money grow fewer money accumulates in bank reserves, and the loan market is heavy. Finally, the Treasury has certainly not followed a policy of excessive caution. It has been unwilling or unable to do what Secretary Manning did under somewhat similar circumstances in 1885 and 1886; namely, to hold the silver and hoard it, rather than try to push it into circulation. The Treasury has made some large payments, notably those for refunding the direct tax, in silver certificates, apparently endeavoring to force the silver currency into circulation. But, since the conditions were not favorable for its absorption, the silver, or the legal tenders displaced by it, flowed back into the Government's hands in tax receipts.

The condition of the banks of this city has shown clearly enough the redundancy of paper money in its various forms. Current funds which the country does not use find their way to New York, where the unneeded cash of the community is kept on deposit by the banks from all parts of the country. The holdings of specie and legal tenders by the associated banks were, in millions of dollars:

	Specie.	Legal-tenders.
On July 5, 1890	75.4	32.6
On Jan. 3, 1891	78.6	26.6
On April 11, 1891	76.7	33.0
On May 29, 1891	61.0	43.3
On July 25, 1891	68.3	53.1
On Sept. 12, 1891	61.7	48.0
On Nov. 7, 1891	81.9	29.2

Specie means practically all gold. Legal tenders include those of the old and of the new issue. The increase of the latter during the summer months is striking, and it is obvious enough why the Treasury got no gold in its receipts from customs during that time. The banks held on to their gold, and turned in to the Treasury the legal tenders which were accumulating on their hands.

The usual autumnal flow of money to the West has begun to carry away the legal tenders of the banks, while the return of gold from abroad has increased their gold holdings. Consequently, the gold receipts from duties in New York have begun to rise. The probabilities are that the month of December will show a still further gain in gold receipts, and that the period of danger for the Treasury is over for the time being; for the flow of currency to the West and South will continue for a month or two more. When the return movement begins, early next year, it will again become a question whether the Treasury will get a regular and sufficient inflow of gold in its revenue. If the present year proves to be like 1879–'80, when we had the same favorable conditions of good crops here and poor crops abroad, and if we are at the beginning of another upward wave of prosperity and activity — and this seems to be the outlook — there will probably be little difficulty in keeping the growing issues of Treasury notes in circulation. In such periods the transactions calling for the use of money expand, and a greater volume circulates with ease. Apparently, the United States will have their usual luck, and, for a while at least, will be saved by a stroke of good fortune from the consequences of reckless legislation. But it is ill predicting for the future. The boom may not come, and next spring may bring a new period of difficulty for the Treasury. Even if the boom does come, the evil day is only postponed. Prosperity and activity will in due time be succeeded by depression, and with depression we may be sure of seeing again the conditions which have prevailed during the greater part of this year, and which, if they prevail long enough and with sufficient intensity, must lead eventually to the suspension of gold payments by the Treasury and the break-down of the gold standard.

"LOSSES" IN FOREIGN TRADE.

ANOTHER illustration of the mischief done by Custom-house returns in hiding the real nature of economical facts has just been furnished by the report of the French Senate on the tariff. The report is highly protectionist. The Senate has taken the extravagantly protective bill passed by the Chamber, and aggravated it in every direction. For instance, the Chamber was afraid to increase the duty on oil seeds. It was afraid of the oil-manufacturers of Marseilles and Bordeaux, and of the candle and soap-manufacturers of the whole country, who employ a large force of laborers, and whose products enter so largely into the consumption of every French household. It was afraid, too, of the shipping interest, which does a great business in carrying to France the raw material of the oil industry. So it left these seeds on the free list. But the Senate said this was "illogical"—that as some seeds were taxed, oil seeds should be taxed, too—and it accordingly put a heavy duty on them.

The *Temps* points out that the whole report is based on the thesis of the Chairman of the Committee, M. Dauphin, who lays it down that "France has been for thirty years losing large sums through buying more than she sells." This is, of course, simply the old balance-of-trade theory stated in its simplest and baldest form. Mr. Blaine made us all familiar with it two years ago, when he actually gave in figures the losses we had sustained in the year 1889 from this cause in our trade with Cuba, Brazil, and other countries. These losses were as follows, as related by him to an audience at Waterville in August, 1890:

> "We lost $41,000,000 in Cuba, from which our imports were $52,000,000, and to which our exports were only $11,000,000. Forty-one millions is a pretty large sum to lose in one island in a single year. In the Republic of Brazil we lost $51,000,000; our imports from Brazil were $60,000,000. our exports to Brazil were $9,000,000. In Mexico we lost $10,000,000; our imports from Mexico were $21,000,000, our exports to Mexico were $11,000,000."

One's first impulse, of course, in reading stuff of this sort is to turn with disgust from such a display of ignorance on the part of a prominent public man. But, after all, both Mr. Blaine and M. Dauphin simply state in a peculiarly absurd shape the theory which underlies the whole protective system, and secures for it a large part of its popular support. Probably nothing does more to obscure in the popular mind the real nature of international exchange than the practice of looking at Custom-house returns of imports and exports as an account of the transactions between two nations as bodies corporate. When a man like Blaine or Dauphin takes

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

up the returns and finds that in a single year "the United States" sold "Cuba" $11,000,000, and bought of "Cuba" $52,000,000, and finds no record in these returns relating to the balance, he not unnaturally concludes that the "United States" are out of pocket to the amount of the difference. If he then asks himself how such enormous "losses" can be borne year after year without a collapse of some kind, he quiets his understanding with the reflection that "a nation" is so rich that it can stand anything.

The only remedy for this obliquity of vision—and we commend it earnestly to all persons engaged in teaching political economy, whether on the stump or in schools or colleges—is to dwell incessantly on the fact that custom-house returns do not represent the dealings of nations with each other, as nations; they represent the sum total of certain transactions of certain individuals of one nation with certain individuals of another nation. All foreign trade is trade between individuals. The Custom-house simply foots up the aggregate amounts of such portion of it as comes under its notice. Once a man gets this idea firmly implanted in his brain, the absurdity of such notions as Blaine's and Dauphin's becomes clear as noonday to him, for he says at once to himself, on seeing the difference reported by the custom-house between our sales to Cuba and our purchases from Cuba: "As this trade with Cuba is and has been from the beginning carried on by individuals, it is ridiculous to suppose that the difference in the custom-house returns between sales and purchases represents 'losses.' If losses, they would have had to be borne by individuals, and the Cuban trade would perish in a single year through the bankruptcy of everybody connected with it, and would never be renewed. Moreover, a loss of $41,000,000 with 'a single island,' and of $50 000,000 with Brazil, or $91,000,000 in all, would have produced a great panic in Wall Street, and ruined tens of thousands of people all over the country. As there has been no such panic, and as the trade with Cuba and Brazil continues to be carried on year after year by the same firms or individuals, I conclude that it is, no matter what the Custom-house returns say, really profitable, and that a considerable portion of it must escape the notice of the Custom-house authorities." Acting on this theory, he would look into the matter more closely, and find that we paid for the goods we got from Cuba only partly in exports directly to the island; that we paid for the rest in exports to England and other countries with which Cuba deals, and gave the Cubans bills drawn against these goods. The whole business would thus appear rational, legitimate, and profitable, and not the reckless outlay of young spend thrifts or lunatics, as it appears to the untutored mind of "the Man from Maine."

That men deemed fit to sit in the Legislatures of their respective countries, and familiar with the conditions of domestic trade, should seriously suppose that civilized men carried on foreign trade year by year at a heavy loss, is simply another illustration of the deluding power of words and figures. For nothing that Blaine or Dauphin has said about "losses" in foreign trade is more extraordinary than the doctrine of the benefits of "dearness" as preached not only by President Harrison and Maj. McKinley, but by Mr. Cabot Lodge, the historian and Scholar in Politics. Civilization has from the earliest ages consisted in a persistent effort on the part of the human race to make the desirable things of life more easy of acquisition—that is, cheaper. So that, when Mr. Lodge announced on the stump that he hated cheapness, he really announced that the labors of his fellow-men for five thousand years to make the world a more comfortable place to live in were odious to him.

POLITICS AND HISTORY AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, November 21, 1891.

THE architectural appearance of houses of parliament is not a matter of great weight in the study of institutions, but the workshop of a great legislature, the surroundings and conditions under which the law-making of a nation is carried on, have an interest of their own. The Capitol at Vienna, though excelled in grandeur by those of some other countries, has a dignity and finish which indicate national self-respect and honorable regard for the legislative body. Two chambers almost exactly alike, separated by a stately vestibule, contain the *Abgeordnetenhaus* and the *Herrenhaus*, or, approximately speaking, the House of Representatives and the Senate. On entering the *Abgeordnetenhaus*, one is for a moment under the impression that it is the House of Representatives at Washington. Through a flat-timbered ceiling light falls upon a vast array of seats arranged in semicircles; but the illusion is very brief, for the amphitheatrical arrangement of galleries by which a respectable *minority* of the people of the United States can look upon its Congress as in a cockpit, fails at Vienna. Two narrow galleries, like balconies in a theatre, admit a limited public, for whom there are perhaps two hundred seats and as many more standing-places. For entrance you obtain tickets gratis of the concierge, and become entitled to a numbered seat. Crowding is furthermore restrained by a device at the outer door which at once attracts the notice of the stranger. At the entrance and extending through the great portal into the street, you observe a curious labyrinth of iron railings. If occasion demands, the short route may be barred off, and every person be made to turn sixteen times in single file before arriving at the door. Whether this "crowd-compeller" is to prevent attacks upon the house, or is simply for the convenience of custodians, I did not learn, but if by chance factious citizens rushed upon the Parliament with rash intentions, there would be plenty of time here for cool reflection.

The seating capacity of the chamber is about three hundred and fifty, but the members are accommodated in less space than at Washington, the amount of desk-room being much more restricted and the chairs arranged after the manner of opera seats. Tasteful decorations of a simple kind, and a series of historical frescoes on the wall behind the Speaker's chair, give the place a warm and pleasant aspect. The Speaker, or rather the President of the Assembly, is flanked on either side by a first and second vice-president, who are almost continually in their places. At a slightly lower level stands a row of tables for secretaries and others, but the one in the centre immediately in front of the President is reserved for the so-called *Berichterstatter*. From this tribune chairmen of committees in charge of bills make their reports, instead of from their seats. In front of all stands a semicircle of desks for Ministers of State.

The general appearance of the members in session gives one a good impression of the intelligence and character of the assembly. The quorum necessary to conduct business, however, not being very high, and the duty of regular attendance apparently not weighing heavily on their minds, one must study the delegates in sections according to the questions in which they are interested. Some days since, a member opened his speech to some fifty colleagues with the words, "Honorable and totally empty House." For a European assembly, there would seem to be a great many young men, though youth is not a characteristic of the whole body. Schmolka, the President, is venerable with years, and many other white heads appear on the benches. To one coming from Switzerland, it is a little startling to see priests on the floor of the house, dressed in the robes of their order and wearing conspicuous gold rosaries about their necks. In that republic, which suffered so much from Jesuits that it has since mistrusted all ecclesiastics in politics, no clerical can be elected to Parliament, but at Vienna there are twenty in the House of Representatives alone, and to the Senate many high dignitaries of the Church belong by right.

The party divisions in Austria are almost bewildering. In the House of Representatives there are no less than sixteen party names, many of them derived from differences of *nationality*, others from *political sentiment*. Besides small groups of Italians, Rumanians, Ruthenians, Croats, Serbs, and Slovenians, there are strong representations of Poles and Czechs, who stand more or less in political antipathy to the Germans. In respect of policy there are, furthermore, German Liberals, German Nationals, German Clericals, Feudal party, Middle party, and Anti-Semites, if not other classifications. The largest single group, according to a recent list, is that of the German Liberals, numbering 109. I am speaking, it is perhaps needless to remark, of the divisions in the Austrian kingdom, not in the imperial Austro-Hungarian Parliament.

Under these circumstances, it is easy to understand that strictly party government does not rule. When Count Taaffe formed his cabinet in 1879, he took occasion to say that it was not and could not be a *party ministry*. Various men have held portfolios since that time, but quite a number have been in service for a long period, and the head of the Cabinet has not changed. Hence we have here a "business cabinet," which, in distinction from that of Switzerland, keeps in power because of political exigencies rather than definite tenure of office. Parties have thus far united sufficiently to keep the machinery in motion, but no one of them has sufficient power to give its own impress fully to the course of legislation. The result is somewhat like that claimed for proportional representation.

The system of representation in the House differs from that to which we are accustomed in America. The delegates represent not only certain territories, but also certain classes of interests. Of these class divisions there are four: Large landed-property, cities, boards of trade, rural communities—that is to say, certain members were elected by groups of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

landlords, others by chambers of commerce, city precincts and rural precincts. The attempt is thus made to balance the representation of interests before election rather than by numerical weight after election. The result at present is that landed property receives by far the strongest representation. The great proprietors and the rural communities together have 215 members out of 353, and the effect is seen in the prominence given to agrarian legislation. In contrast to the statement often made in America that the farmers are chiefly represented by lawyers, it may be noted that nearly one-half of the Austrian delegates are actual owners of land. There is a continual increase in the number of teachers and professors elected, this also in many cases being an evidence of agrarianism, as professors in the agricultural schools are chosen to represent that class of interests. But the economists are also there, and, rather strange to say, one of the most active members and fluent speakers of the Liberal party is the eminent geologist, Prof. Suess, of the University of Vienna.

The questions which have recently been under discussion have not given much occasion for parliamentary sparring. The army budget is taken much as a matter of course. All parties are pretty well united in upholding the military as the mainstay of the united empire. Details, however, come in for criticism, and recently the Young Czechs gave vent to their feelings on the matter of nationality in the army. More regard should be given to national regiments, officers should speak the same language as the troops, and a national *esprit de corps* be cultivated. Whatever may be said in complaint of race partiality on the part of officers, Count Welsersheimb, Minister of National Defences, in a few words made two things perfectly clear, namely, that the mixture of peoples in Austria presented one of the most difficult problems of military administration, and, second, that it would be easy to create a half dozen national armies ready to march against each other.

The language question came forward again almost in the same week in the discussion of the educational budget, and discovered the Government decidedly in favor of German as the official language for all parts of the kingdom. There has been an impression abroad, I think because not much has been said about it recently, that the Czechs were gaining somewhat the upper hand, but the declarations of the Government on the subject do not give color to that view. The speech of Cultus Minister Gautsch attracted wide attention because of its distinctness. Every educated man in Austria speaks German, said he, and if the educated classes find it necessary to use that language as an international medium, it is only natural that the Government should do so. What is also remarkable to the observer from the gallery is that the Bohemian orators all have such excellent command of the German language. Herold, one of the most valiant warriors of the Czechs, is a German orator of exceptional excellence, and made, the day I heard him, a most trenchant attack on the Government in the language of which he was complaining. It does not seem as if the Slavic tongues would gain more than permission to exist at present. But the problem will not thus be settled by administrative command. Difficulties of a serious kind are in store, owing to the movement of Slavic population towards the capital. An immense flood of working people is demanding special recognition of the Czech language right at the centre of German Austria, and has in part obtained it.

The economic problems which lie in the path of Austria were exhibited one day quite incidentally in a lecture by Prof. Menger at the University, into whose class-room I had strayed for the purpose of hearing one of the leading exponents of political economy. In the course of an historical sketch of the great commercial movements of Europe, the influence of geographical situation was brought forward, and the unfavorable position of Austria particularly emphasized. The Alps in the south were as yet a serious hindrance to commercial activity, for freight transport was so expensive that it was often as cheap to send Mediterranean goods to the northern border by way of Hamburg as by way of the Semmering Pass. Trieste, under these circumstances, would never become a world-mart, nor Austria a main thoroughfare of commerce. Another hindrance to rapid advancement, according to his mind, was the easy-going, home-staying disposition of the people, in contrast with the enterprise of the Englishman. In Vienna, for instance, if a proprietor of a café had three sons, every one stayed in the city and opened a new café to compete with all the rest, and all the bakers' sons became bakers on the old spot. The speaker did not leave it doubtful that he thought it better for part of the population to emigrate.

To these unexpected side-lights on Austrian economics were added some pregnant hints as to the probable development of self-government in a lecture by Prof. Inama-Sternegg. Was the administration of local affairs likely to become centralized more and more in the hands of State officers, or would local government extend? He was of opinion that the true and probable course of development would be in the direction of local administration with central control, as in England, for whose system he had great admiration. These words from a man in high position in the statistical department of the Government seemed to me to beticken a favorable outlook for local popular liberty in Austria.

Political development, however, will have a hard struggle so long as the mediæval press laws continue to exist. In no constitutional State in Europe are the conditions for free expression of opinion so unfavorable. Anything "dangerous to public interests" may be confiscated by administrative order, and the door is so open to official discretion that a quotation from the Bible might occasion the suppression of an issue. This censorship not only extends over the published statement but also begins in preventive fashion before publication. Newspapers are accustomed to receive notice from State's-attorneys and police officials that certain matters are not to be touched upon, and the business is thus carried on in a manner in no sense judicial, but rather administrative and dictatorial. Moreover, the Government can regulate the criticism of its action by means of the license law. Official permission must be obtained before a newspaper can be started, and the character and political antecedents of the proposed publishers may easily move the bureau of censorship to decide that another new journal is unnecessary to the welfare of the country.

On top of all this comes the stamp duty. On the margin of every copy of every unofficial journal you may observe a black seal like our postal cancelling stamp, which indicates that a fraction of a cent has been paid to the Austrian Government. This brings into the treasury about 1,300,000 florins every year as a direct tax on the educational interests of the country. Furthermore, the semi-official papers which publish legal notices are exempt from this duty, and can thus thrive at the expense of the others. Then it requires a special license to sell newspapers. The newsboy is unknown. Only at the scattered kiosks and certain other well-defined places can the journals of the day be bought when not taken by subscription. The result is good for the cafés, whither everybody flocks to read the news, but not for the general spread of intelligence. The question has been again under discussion within the last few days in a committee of Parliament, but the outlook for improvement is not very bright.

It is a great satisfaction to find one of the oldest and largest universities in one of the finest existing academic buildings. The huge building on the Ringstrasse, however, does not accommodate all the 6,000 students; several of the natural sciences are obliged to find quarters elsewhere. I was more particularly interested in the work of the historical department, and sought out its abode in the apartments assigned to the Philosophical Faculty. Here was to be found, as in every German university, an "Historisches Seminar" in which practical work is carried on under the direction of various professors; but peculiar to Vienna, and only to be compared with one similar French institution, is the "Institut für oesterreichische Geschichtsforschung," a special Government laboratory for the study of Austrian history. Like the "École des Chartes" at Paris, the work of the Institute is largely palæographic, but perhaps less exclusively. It is a training-school for archivists and specialists, and but five regular members are admitted at once. Others, however, may be attached as working members, and herein lies the opportunity for students to perfect themselves in the science of historical investigation. It should, in reality, be called the Austrian Institute for the Study of History, for the scope of instruction is much wider than the annals of the empire. A suite of five or six rooms includes the private studies of three professors, the laboratory of the regular members, a lecture-room, and a study for "guests," or alumni who have come back for brief periods of special work. One room is devoted to the workers on the 'Monumenta Germaniæ,' by whom a portion of the *diplomata* is edited under the direction of Prof. Sickel. In another room an assistant was making electrotype copies of ancient seals, and, scattered about, were the libraries of facsimiles of documents and important printed works. The apparatus for the study of the history of art is at present also under the same auspices.

The investigation of history is, therefore, carried on here under the strictest discipline. The members of the Institute must have previously studied at least two years at the University, and are bound to continue their connection for a specified time. With this selected timber, under competent guidance, there cannot fail to be produced a series of keen investigators, who, if they do not all produce books, will know the value of the material as archivists or librarians. The moral, which I need not mention to my fellow-members of the historical profession, but which is not sufficiently clear to politicians, is that we sadly lack in the United States a body of archivists who are competent to make the materials of our history serviceable. Our great libraries are admirably managed, but there is much to be learned in the depositories of documents in the States and cities. The care of public archives ought not to be a political office, but a career.

I have called the attention of students of his-

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tory to the Institute because it seems to be left out of sight in the general rush to German Universities. Of one hundred Americans last year at Vienna, ninety-eight studied medicine. Those who are particularly interested in methods of historical investigation will be rewarded by inquiring into matters here. The reading-room of the University library is an interesting sight in the evening. At well-lighted tables are over three hundred seats apparently all filled. The room is divided into spaces for the different faculties, with special attendants for each. There are about 380,000 volumes now in the library, increasing about 15,000 per year, and careful catalogues are at the disposal of the readers. The University is in Austria the beneficiary of the press-law, which demands for it a sample copy of every new publication in art as well as in literature. One gets the impression that these facilities are industriously used, yet out of 6,000 students the proportion one sees at work is not too great. J. M. VINCENT.

A SCHOOL CEREMONY IN JAPAN.

SENDAI, JAPAN, November 18, 1891.

WE generally think of the East as a land where people are never in a hurry; but when we proceed, as we often do, to draw the inference that it is also a place where nothing is done quickly, we are liable to err. While life here is on the whole of a more leisurely nature than ours, yet occasionally these people are as much faster than ourselves as generally they are slower. And, strange to say, we find some of these exceptions on formal occasions where we should expect to encounter the greatest length of ceremonial.

Take, for example, the exercises at the opening of a large school here during the last days of October. In the elaborate system of education drawn up by Viscount Mori, with the Imperial University as the culmination, he provided for a limited number of training academies in the grade next below the university. The only one of these north of Tokio was four years ago located here in Sendai, a town of more than 70,000 inhabitants, about 200 miles from the metropolis. A beautiful situation was chosen on a high level above the river running by the city, and commanding a fine view of the mass of mountains rising from bluff, hill, and peak near by on to range after range up to the dim blue heights that form the backbone of this empire from extreme north to farthest south. All these solemn natural monuments are soft and pleasing in their robes of green, and nothing gaunt, bare, or naked meets the eye as we take in the magnificent sweep from any part of the grounds. A wide and level campus of more than twenty acres, planted with shrub and tree, and partly covered with a lawn, contains, in the centre, all in a cluster, the long, rambling wooden buildings of both the academic and medical departments.

Two years ago these structures were sufficiently completed for class work to begin, but only a few weeks since had the architect's labors been finally brought to a close, and the educational abode made ready for the formal dedication. The event had been long expected by the people of this section, and preparations were actively made to honor it. Invitations in large numbers were sent out in the surrounding country to the teachers, to the upper officers of the Government, both local and imperial, to the higher officials of the Mombushô (Educational Department), and to prominent citizens; especially were those asked who had given anything to the school. It was through private donations that funds were obtained for the foundation, while the current expenses are borne by the central Government.

Contributions poured in to make a display in keeping with the importance of the occasion. Merchants, professional men, farmers, artisans, all classes offered of their means. A farmer engaged some regular performers to give an old-style dance on a platform erected in the street at the main entrance. A tailor in the city sent a wide board, painted with enormous Chinese characters of congratulation. The teachers subscribed a tenth of their monthly salary. The students collected a respectable sum from among themselves, and, besides, labored hard with their hands in constructing emblems illustrating the path of knowledge. The medical boys had a gigantic statue of Hippocrates. The academic boys put up a globe surmounted by a figure in the uniform of the school, to point out that the goal of our ambition must be knowledge of all things. The decorations were tasteful and pretty. Arches of evergreen were over both doorways, and spanned both gateways. The national banner, beautiful in its simplicity—a red rising sun on a white field—waved from every window. Farther out, on the campus, from two lines stretching from the ground till they met at the top of a high pole, were hung the flags of the different Powers that are on a treaty footing with Japan. Paper lanterns swung from a cord around the entire quadrangle, and in two rows up to the buildings in front and rear.

Considering all the anxiety, the long expectation, the trouble, the expense, the deep interest felt in the institution, as the only one of the kind in the northern half of the main island, it would have been pardonable, according to American standards, to extend the formal exercises over several days, or prolong them for three or four hours at the least, but the whole ceremony was finished in two meetings on the same day. The appointed day was bright and cloudless, and the dense mass of piled-up summits towards the west were decked in all the glories of autumn. The crowds began to throng in before ten o'clock for the lesser ceremony, the conferring of diplomas on the previous graduates of the medical department. There have been no graduates in the other department. The visitors were received and politely shown to the chrysanthemum room, the pine room, the bamboo room; these names designating rooms specially christened for this occasion. When all were assembled, the students were marched into the large public hall, not differing very much from such a hall in America except that it had a lobby running all around it. They stood in a dense mass on the floor in front of the platform. Most of the guests were seated in the gallery. Those of the highest rank sat near the stand, as did also the teachers.

The president of the school came in, mounted the rostrum, pulled out of his breast a roll of paper some sixteen or eighteen inches wide, read or rather intoned his speech embalmed in the Chinese characters that seemed as regular and faultless as though engraved. Before one got used to the sing-song cadence, he ended, gravely rolled up his manuscript, and introduced the Vice-Minister of the Educational Department in the fewest possible words. This gentleman ascended the step, spoke less than three minutes, and went down again. The dean of the medical department now climbed up, unrolled his ideographs, and, in the same monotonous chant as his superior, filled the time for three or four minutes. He carefully folded up his remarks, put them in his pocket, and stood silent before a table containing two large bundles of diplomas. When half the names of the graduates had been read out, one only of them stepped forward, bowed, received one of the bundles of diplomas for his fellow-students, bowed again, and disappeared in the group. The same procedure was observed for the second half. The band struck up, and, without any further words from the chairman, the audience dispersed, the whole time for speeches, diplomas, and all having been much less than thirty minutes.

In the afternoon at two, with the same formal arrangements as in the morning, came the main ceremony of the authoritative delivery of the buildings by the Vice-Minister of Education to the president of the school. The exercises differed only in being longer, in having more addresses and no diplomas. The speeches numbered nine. They were all entombed in the same exact, angular Chinese characters, were all read in the same droning voice, were all formal in sentiment, and were all short, the longest being less than ten minutes, and several being less than two. The speeches consisted chiefly of congratulations on the present and wishes for the future. The speakers represented all the various elements connected with the school. There were three officials from the educational department; the secretary of the provincial Government representing this locality; the president of the school, the dean of the medical department, a representative of the academic teachers, and a student from each of the two departments. The whole time from the moment the chairman called to order to the last word of the student orator was less than one hour, yet there was not the faintest shade of any hurry or confusion, and everything went on with entire good taste and dignity. But no time was wasted. The musical interludes were few in number and exceedingly short. There was also no cheering—not from indifference on the part of the students, but from force of Japanese propriety.

It excites one's surprise that these slow people are so swift where we swift people are so slow, but there is an explanation for this anomaly. With us such occasions as I have described are partly social and partly formal, but here they are almost entirely formal. Everything is cut and dried, and the limits are closely marked and rigorously observed.

After leaving the hall, the guests viewed the grounds and buildings, and at last wandered to the refreshment-rooms. Here the usages of the Japanese came in very tastefully to prevent all crush and jam. The kind of food and the manner of eating make it very easy to handle a large crowd. Waiters are hardly required, and yet all are served equally well. It is known beforehand about what number to provide for, and the food, with a pair of chop-sticks, is put up in neat little rectangular boxes of cleanest thin white-wood. These are handed out by the host. You go up, receive your box, bow, and retire to one of the long tables that are bare except for a row of teapots full of *sake* (wine). The nicest and correctest behavior is to open your box, take up your chop-sticks, dally with your food a little while, close your box, tie it up in your handkerchief, and carry it home with you.

At night the students had a torchlight procession through the town, in two bands, the medical boys from one direction, and the academic boys from another. This is not a native Japanese custom, but was borrowed from abroad, and it has certainly been improved on, at least so far as cleanliness is concerned,

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Instead of our smoking, sputtering torches, the boys had each a paper lantern, giving a soft light without smoke or glare or oil or sparks. They went at a gentle trot down the streets and united the two bands on the campus. Here they ran, and swung their lanterns high in the air, winding and turning and twisting, now scattered, now all in a cluster, their lights held up high and all bunched together, ceaselessly moving and rubbing against each other, like a swarm of gigantic fire-flies. The sight was very pretty, and was heightened by the display of fire-works set off from a tower over in the farther dark corner. But soon the spitting and sputtering from the powder ceased, the short candles in the lanterns flickered and died out, and by nine o'clock only the stars twinkled from the serenity overhead. Thus ended a day of pleasure and joy unmarred by a single act of roughness or a single deed of desecration such as college boys are often thoughtlessly guilty of in other lands.

C. MERIWETHER.

Correspondence.

MR. WATERS AND "VERNON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: A friend has just sent me a copy of the *Nation* of the 26th inst., containing a communication from Mrs. V. I. C. Smith ("Vernon"), the reading of which has caused me a good deal of pain—pain at having so completely misunderstood her wishes with regard to the credit due to her for having first* given me the reference to the will of John Custis; pain, also, that through any lapse of mine the New England Historic-Genealogical Society should be a sufferer in any way. I was very desirous to give Mrs. Smith the credit of furnishing this reference, and would most gladly have done so if I had not understood her to say that she would rather not have me do it. Let me publicly express my regret for having unfortunately construed her wishes too literally. If she had only made known to me her grievance, either personally or through some common friend (and she has had plenty of opportunities for so doing), I would have done what I could to rectify my error in the pages of the *Register*. Would it not have been a more kindly course for her to take than to put me in a public pillory, as she has tried to do in her communication to the *Nation*?

I can honestly say I have never intentionally been remiss in acknowledging my indebtedness for help received in my work, as the frequent references to such help in my "Gleanings" bear witness. It has been my delight, rather, to call attention to the assistance English antiquaries were rendering me. Mrs. Smith entirely misconceives my character in supposing that Miss Walford's recent discovery at Maldon "must be very disappointing and disheartening" to me. On the contrary, I was very much delighted, as Miss Walford could testify. And I shall be equally delighted by every new fact bearing on the Washington problem, whether discovered by Miss Walford, Mrs. Smith, or anybody else, even though such new discoveries should lead to the utter overthrow of the theory which I have set up in my attempt to solve that problem. He must be a poor and ignoble antiquary who can be so committed to a theory as to prefer it to facts. Let me suggest that the best way to upset my theory is to discover another Lawrence Washington, besides the rector of Purleigh, who can be proved to have been at the same time a clergyman and a Master of Arts, and to have had a wife living in 1649-'50. Until such a discovery is made, my theory must hold the field as the only reasonable answer to the question who was the father of the earliest Virginian ancestor of Washington.

Mrs. Smith announces her discovery of a new fact, viz., that Sir John Washington of Thrapston, and not Sir William, was really the eldest son of Lawrence Washington of Sulgrave and Brighton. I shall be especially delighted when she produces the evidence that will prove that, since it will confirm a surmise that I formed two years ago on reading the will of Dame Margaret Sandys, who referred to a nephew, John Washington, as "my dear eldest brother's son" (see my paper on The Ancestry of Washington, p. 30). I could not see how that nephew could be any other than John, the son of Sir John. I did not allow that surmise to be put into print at that time, preferring to wait until other and more conclusive evidence should be found. I congratulate Mrs. Smith, therefore, if she has found such evidence.

In conclusion, let me again beg Mrs. Smith and the readers of the *Nation* to believe that I omitted to give her credit against my own wish, and in accordance with what I supposed to be her wish.

HENRY F. WATERS.

SALEM, MASS., November 28, 1891.

*My late deceased friend, Mr. Joseph Eedes, afterwards gave me the same reference. H. F. W.

CONCERNING CAVE-DWELLERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In reply to Mr. A. F. Bandelier's communication in the *Nation* of November 26, allow me to say: When I wrote my article for the November number of *Scribner's Magazine*, I had not Mr. Bandelier's reports to the Archæological Institute of America at hand. I had to quote him according to memory. I remembered very well that Mr. Bandelier, in cautious terms, speaks of the cave-dwellers of the Sierra Madre; but as this question of cave and cliff-dwellers is a very delicate matter, and I was afraid that I might saddle him with more than he actually said, I preferred, under the circumstances, to leave it out, the more as I was under the impression that he alluded only to the semi-civilized Tarahumares. I must regret that Mr. Bandelier has attached a meaning to the word "but" which was entirely foreign to my mind, and believe me, if it had been in my power, I should have been only too glad to bring his authority to my support.—Very respectfully,

CARL LUMHOLTZ.

NEW YORK, December 2, 1891.

A MISTRANSLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your review of Moltke's War Memoirs you have noted no mistranslation more curious or—if the epithet be permitted—more inexcusable than this in the brief but interesting appendix relating to the battle of Königgrätz.

"The Master of the Ordnance, Feldzeugmeister [and why give the long title in translation and in original too?] Benedek, had, in his advance to the northward, to secure himself against the Second Prussian Army marching on the east over the mountains of *Schleswig*."

The original work is not before me; but since Schleswig is not near enough for an army there to cause immediate alarm to Austrian forces in northeastern Bohemia, but is several hundred miles away; since it is not east of Benedek's advance, but northwest of it; and since there are no mountains in Schleswig, one is led to explain it upon the hypothesis that the translators did not know that *Schlesien* meant Silesia.

You have said something this week upon the ethics of translation, and have manfully refrained from quoting "*traduttore traditore*." Leaving the translators out of the question, do not such publishers as the Harpers owe it to their readers not to mislead them needlessly, so far as from Silesia to Schleswig? And let it be also suggested that there are proof-readers who would not have suffered such an immorality to "go without saying" something about it.

T. B.

ROCHESTER, November 28, 1891.

BOOKS IMPORTED BY MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your editorial comments on the letter of your correspondent "A. Y.," which appeared in your issue of the 27th ultimo, you make an erroneous statement which you will doubtless be glad to correct. You say that "he [the importer by mail of a book] must not only pay 25 per cent. of its cost, but a sum equal to the duty as a fine." This is not the fact. The "payment of a fine equal to the duty" is required by the terms of the order—that is to say, the importer is fined (for having imported the book without having arranged in the manner provided for importations otherwise than by mail) to an amount equal to the duty, but is *not* required to pay the duty also. For many years this has been the uniform custom as to books so imported, as well as in many instances as to other articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

The Treasury order which gave rise to the wide-spread impression, both in this country and abroad, that books and other printed matter imported here from abroad would be "confiscated," was simply a blunder; and you will find, if you make inquiry, that it was not put in practice to any considerable extent, if at all.

If the continuance of this idiotic tax on knowledge is essential to the national revenues and glory, it must be admitted that this mode of collecting it is much less onerous, inconvenient, and costly to the book-importer than that which involves the delay and the charges for cartage, storage, and brokerage incident to importations otherwise than by mail. The concession made in the case of books valued at less than two dollars is also something for which we should be devoutly thankful.

HUMPH.

[Our statement was based upon the Treasury Department Circular of November 5. From its confused text it is difficult to get the impression that the amount of the duty only is to be collected under the new designation of a "fine"; but that this is the interpretation which the Department intends is made clear by the fact that a Collector of Customs who had assessed both duty and a fine equal in amount to the duty, was instructed to refund one-half of the sum thus collected. In effect, then, this mental "spurt" upon the part of our Treasury Department Solons results in leaving matters much as they were before, except that now the poor book-buyer, for indulging his unappreciated whim of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

wishing to obtain a foreign book through the most convenient channel, must pay his 25 per cent. ad valorem as a penal due. It is still insisted that books imported by mail are subject to seizure, and the United States citizen who attempts to obtain a good book from abroad by post is put in the same category, as a law-breaker, with one who tries to import lottery-tickets; but while the latter is not allowed to redeem his prohibited property, the former may be permitted, if the customs official sees fit, to carry away his book upon paying his fine, provided the cost of the book is not so great as to incur a fine of more than $25, in which case the book is declared to be not redeemable. Moreover, it seems that the offence cannot be repeated with impunity, for in accordance with a Treasury regulation of January 29, 1887, reissued to collectors of customs on June 27, 1891, with an injunction for a strict compliance with its provisions, it is declared that "no such release shall be made to any person who has previously violated the provisions of the laws and treaty stipulations by an importation prohibited."

This is, in truth, an "idiotic tax on knowledge," and so far is it from being essential to the national revenues that persons, apparently well informed, have insisted that it costs the Government more to collect the duty on books imported by mail than the whole duty amounts to. While doubtless glad to escape the payment of duty on books of less value than $2, we fear the long-suffering book-lover who wonders why the one government in the world which singles him out for petty persecution because of his thirst for knowledge should be that of his own country, will not be "devoutly thankful" for this bone now contemptuously thrown to him.—Ed. Nation.]

WOMEN TEACHERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH.

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: Those of your readers who are interested in the intellectual progress of women, may be glad to hear a short résumé of a discussion relating to the subject which took place last evening in the University of Zürich. The question laid before the Academic Senate was: "Ueber Zulassung weiblicher Privatdocenten." That the subject is not an indifferent one here is demonstrated by the fact that the various faculties were more fully represented than usual, and that the discussion lasted two hours. The first point raised for discussion, whether women were not legally excluded by the statutes of the University, which read, "Junge wissenschaftlich gebildete *Männer* können sich als Privat-docenten habilitiren," was left undecided, as it seemed to be a purely legal question. The majority of the Law Faculty, however, claimed that the term "men" was used here, as in other laws, for the sake of brevity, to include men *and* women. The minority insisted that those who made the statutes would not have used the term in a general sense.

The Committeee of the Senate, constituting a majority of the same, then moved that it is at present inopportune to permit women to enter the corps of teachers at the University. The opposition made the counter motion, that there is no reason why women should not be suffered to form a part of the University corps. The ensuing discussion resulted in a vote of 19 to 10 in favor of the first motion, the majority claiming that, though women have enjoyed the privileges of this and other universities during some twenty years, they have not in that time brought forth any scientific work of importance; the minority, that the greater part of the scientific work is done by men who are connected as *teachers* with the universities. The way to induce women to do scientific work was to give them the same conditions as are allotted to men.

The Rector of the University was in favor of the second motion, but, as presiding officer, could not vote. Further, one professor sent his written vote in favor of the same proposition, but it was not accepted.—Respectfully yours, A. L. G.

Zürich, November 21, 1891.

"BEEN" AND "GOTTEN."

To the Editor of The Nation:

Sir: The letter headed as above, in your 1369th number, invites a few remarks.

In connexion with *been*, by the bye, Mr. J. R. Lowell, in the Introduction to the *Biglow Papers*, Second Series, referring to verse ranging from the time of Sackville to that of Dryden, alleges that "*bin* seems to have been the common form." This, whether "form" is for "spelling" or for "pronunciation," I greatly doubt. For the rest, since Mr. Lowell says nothing of the sound of *been* which prevails among persons of culture in this country, can he have held it to be exclusively modern?

Alexander Barclay, in his *Shyp of Folys* (1508), vol. ii., pp. 160, 177, 319, 321 (ed. 1874), has, as rimes, *ben* and *wene*, *bene* and *sene*, *bene* and *bytwene*, *sene* and *bene*, *wene* and *bene*. In vol. ii., p. 321, he also rimes *iyen* (eyes) and *ben;* but, inasmuch as, in vol. ii., pp. 125, 185, he rimes *terrene* and *iyen*, *iyen* and *grene*, we may take it that *iyen* was, to him, virtually one with *een*, a monosyllable. For these references I have only dipped into Barclay for a few minutes.

William Roy and Jerome Barlowe, in their *Rede me and be nott wrothe* (1528), pp. 73, 119 (ed. 1871), rime *oversene* and *bene*, *clene* and *bene*.

William Baldwin, in the *Mirrovr for Magistrates* (1559), sig. H 1 *v.* (ed. 1563), rimes *seen* and *ben*.

In *Jack Jugler* (before 1563), *ben* and *ween* rime together. See Prof. F. J. Child's *Four Old Plays* (1848), p. 45.

Samuel Hieron (1604), in his *Works* (ed. 1624), vol. i., pp. 559, 564, rimes *seen* and *been*, *bin* and *seen*.

Lady Mary Wroth, in her *Urania* (1621), p. 419, rimes *queene* and *beene*.

I have made no quest in order to prove, as doubtless can be proved,—if rimes are probative,—that, prior to the sixteenth century, *been* had the pronunciation of the substantive *bean*, which it now has with good speakers in England; though there, as in America, the multitude ordinarily say *bin*.

James Sanford, in his *Epictetus* (1567), sig. A 5*v.*, rimes *men* and *ben*. In his *Agrippa*, (1569), fol. 115, 121, he puts, in prose, *bennie*.

Abraham Fleming (1575), as quoted in Reginald Scot's *Discouerie of Witchcraft* (1584), p. 301, has, translating Vergil:

> "Some waters haue so powerfull *ben*,
> As could not onelie bodies change,
> But euen the verie minds of *men*,
> Their operation is so strange."

Whether, in the days of Sanford and Fleming, or in later days, it was noticeably usual to sound *ben* like *men* may, until established by quotations, be accounted disputable.

William Mitford, in his *Inquiry into the Principles of Harmony in Language* (1804), p. 27, says, regarding *been*, that, "in the Western Provincial dialect, the pronunciation is *ben*." From considerable personal experience of Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire, I am tolerably confident that this pronunciation, if now heard there at all, is heard but seldom.

In sum, more evidence than we now possess is required to account for the currency of *ben* in New England and elsewhere in America. Who can be positive that *ben* did not spring up there indigenously? *Sistern* existed hundreds of years ago; but, to the few among us who have used it, we may be sure that it was suggested by *brethren*. Hence it is not parallel to *ben*. But perhaps it is otherwise with *hit*, for *it*, a localism in the Southern States which is neither a survival nor a recent importation. On the other hand, it is certain that our now illiterate *cultur*, *featur*, *natur*, *ventur*, etc., descended by uninterrupted succession from times somewhat distant.

As concerns *gotten*, your correspondent X. writes: "In England, it would be considered as much an archaism as *holpen* or *washen*, and, in modern English books, occurs only as representing rustic speech." Is, then, *ill gotten*, to qualify *wealth*, or the like, an outworn expression, or one that anybody would object to? Moreover, though *gotten*, in any other connexion, is here vulgar as a colloquialism, it has not been wholly shunned by good English writers of modern days. It was not too old-fashioned for Dr. Johnson in 1773, or for William Cowper in 1790: but this is going rather far back. Among contemporary authors who indulge in quaintness, it still enjoys some measure of patronage. For instance, Sir George W. Dasent, in his *Annals of an Eventful Life* (1870), vol. i., p. 236, has "how *gotten*, no one knows"; and, in his *Tales from the Fjeld* (1874), p. 126, "He had *gotten* both Bruin's hide and Reynard's skin." Again, in the revised translation of the New Testament, it appears, for the first time, in *Acts*, xxvii., 21, and *Revelation*, iii., 17, in counterbalance to its expedient disappearance from *Matthew*, xi., 12, and *Revelation*, xv., 2.

Without question, I think, the perpetuation of *gotten*, as a perfect participle, is owing mainly to the influence of the Bible. Between Great Britain and America, millions of persons are reminded of it, by the Cantate, every Sunday afternoon or evening.

I conclude with transcribing a sample of passingly wild philology. Professor Schele de Vere, in his *Americanisms* (1872), p. 479, writes: "Even the shortened form *got*, instead of *gotten*, long made a special reproach, and considered an objectionable Americanism, has now its advocates in [*sic*] English." And he proceeds to quote Wordsworth for it. But who, one would like to be informed, ever thought *got* peculiar to the United States? And what Englishman was ever at the gratuitous trouble of doing battle for the word?

Your obedient servant, F. H.

Marlesford, England, November 16, 1891.

Notes.

Longmans, Green & Co. publish directly a book of 'Angling Sketches,' by Andrew Lang, illustrated by Mr. Murdoch Brown.

Macmillan & Co. have nearly ready 'In

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cairo,' by William Morton Fullerton, illustrated by Percy Anderson; and in preparation a book of researches in the Peloponnesus, by the same author.

Bates, Kimball & Guild, Boston, announce a portfolio of fifty drawings by Henry P. Kirby of New York, reproduced in plates 15x20 inches, and in two grades, if there is a sufficient call for the better, which will be on Whatman paper, numbered, and limited to 200 copies.

By a double slip of the pen we credited last week to another series than the 'Heroes of the Nations' the forthcoming volume on Napoleon by W. O'Connor Morris; and misnamed the work of Irving's selected for special adornment this season by the Messrs. Putnam. 'The Alhambra,' for such it is, has since come to hand in the so-called "Darro Edition." The two beautiful octavo volumes must be rated among the very best products of the Knickerbocker Press, and in their way have no superiors in the present season. Each page of text is framed in a red-and-gold border displaying a Moorish design borrowed from the Alhambra itself, and here the accuracy of the printer's registering is noteworthy. Then, for illustrations, there are thirty-one exquisite photogravures, some of them made specially for this edition, and all inserted separately from the text. The Moorish decoration extends, finally, to the white covers, stamped in green and gilt. Altogether, this is one of the holiday publications that may not be passed by—all the more because the price has been fixed at a very reasonable figure.

Victor Tissot's 'Unknown Switzerland' has got so far on the road to being a classic that it has reached if not passed its twelfth edition, from which it has been Englished by Mrs. Wilson. This chatty and easily read tale of travel has just been issued by A. D. F. Randolph & Co. in handsome style, with clear letter-press, and with nearly twenty photographic views of Alpine scenery. These are not so fine nor so even as the Spanish views just described, but they are at least mostly well chosen. The cover is tasteful—in the Swiss colors, with the Edelweiss for symbolic decoration.

Bikélas's well-known and much translated 'Louki Laras' has long been out of print in the translation of the late Marquis de Queux de Saint-Hilaire. Firmin-Didot & Cie. have just published a quarto edition with seventy illustrations by the rising Greek artist Ralli. In these sketches of Greek life, the gardens, the country-landscape, the sea-coast and the small villages of Chios, the picturesque coast of Tenos and Mt. Burgos, the by-ways of Smyrna, and beleaguered Nauplia are peopled with the moving episodes of a simple story. The graceful if poverty-stricken minutiæ of Greek peasant life in 1821, at the time of the Greek Revolution, possess great charm. The wood-carver at his work, the village smithy in Chios, the primitive well with its revolving pans and the rude crane for making them turn, the islander standing up and bending forward to row, the graceful and primitive hanging-lamps, the old priest going up the pulpit steps—all these are faithfully drawn from the life, and many of them will shortly be seen no more. Louki Laras grinding coffee at Spetzas, keeping an open-air shop at Tenos, rescuing his lady-love from Chios in the disguise of an itinerant vendor of caviare, is made the means of preserving customs, costumes, and situations many of which have an historical interest.

A daintily enshrined collection of 'Odes, Lyrics, and Sonnets from the Poetic Works of James Russell Lowell' (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) comprises thirty-eight pieces. Two of the odes and ten of the lyrics are found in the list of representative—presumably favorite—poems designated by Mr. Lowell in 1885 in a letter to the editor of the *Critic* which has just been published by that paper in its issue of November 28. None of his sonnets is admitted to the list, but the juster editor of the present volume gives, among others, the four masterly sonnets grouped under the title "Bankside" and commemorating Edmund Quincy, together with that earlier one to Wendell Phillips; and since the stanzas to W. L. Garrison are included under the lyrics, the anti-slavery phase of the poet is properly reflected in this delightful little anthology.

All lovers of angling and ichthyology will be glad to greet the delayed second number of Mr. Wm. C. Harris's great work on 'The Fishes of North America that are Caught on Hook and Line.' The text is a continuation of the trustworthy "introduction to the study of ichthyology and the distribution and classification of fishes," and is interesting to both the naturalist and the angler. The two fish portraits, chromo-lithographs colored as in life, are of the yellow perch and the rainbow trout. As these, with the remainder of the hundred yet to be issued, are reproductions of excellent paintings of the fish, made as they came fresh from the water, they are remarkably accurate and true to nature, and if the whole work of text and illustration is completed as it has been begun, it will form the most valuable contribution that has yet been made to American angling literature. Mr. Harris can tell well what he knows, and writes about every fish he describes from his own personal experience.

Prof. Albert S. Cook follows up his reissues of Shelley and Sidney on Poetry with a reprint of Cardinal Newman's paper, 'Poetry, with reference to Aristotle's Poetics' (Boston: Ginn & Co.), an interesting and valuable brief disquisition on the principles of poetry, with some particular criticism of Greek and English authors by way of illustration. Newman's command of the abstract in thought necessarily led him to idealistic conclusions, and his moral prepossession tinctured these with the principle that rightness in the individual is a condition of excellence in the poem: natures partially debased can achieve only a limited perfection in expression. The essay is not exhaustive, but it is suggestive; and in the general paucity of fundamental criticism in literature, Newman's observations, however fragmentary and in part vague, may well be put forward, though of course his work is not of the same class as Shelley's and Sidney's. Prof. Cook furnishes a few notes, but they are not needed; and the reader may as well refer to the paper in Newman's works.

A useful book for home readers or clubs will be found in 'The Study Class: A Guide for the Student of English Literature,' by Anna Benneson McMahan (Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.). The volume is the fruit of practical experience, and proceeds upon a proper method and in a right direction, to the end that students may make themselves acquainted with literature, and not with either language or criticism except in an auxiliary way. The opening papers on Choice, Method, Interpretation, and Composition give short hints and suggestions useful to the solitary student, and the main portion of the volume, which is small and handy, is made up of special question-papers on Shakspere, English Drama, English Poetry, Browning, and the English Essay. Each of these several topics is treated by itself as an "outline study." The most accessible and easily utilized books of reference are named at the end of the various papers. The volume is intelligently composed, and seems as likely to be of real service to home students in this branch as the best of these aids which we have hitherto seen.

Another volume of a like nature, though meant for younger readers, is 'Children's Stories in English Literature, from Shakspere to Tennyson,' by Henrietta Christian Wright (Scribners). The matter of this is somewhat mixed. So far as stories are selected and told, the success is sufficient; but these illustrations of the authors are interleaved with historical narrative of the course of English literature so written as to imply a maturer mind than the tales. The aim seems rather too ambitious; for English literature as a whole cannot be reduced to children's stories, and hence the method breaks down. The history, though told in words of one syllable, cannot be of much material good to very young minds; or, if such minds can be readily and profitably interested in it, then they are certainly beyond the point where Shakspere and Bacon must be reduced to the lowest terms of fiction in order to be read. The volume, which is readable, seems likely to be of most use for school graduates, who will obtain from it, without tedium or difficulty, a simple account of the course of English literature, relieved by narrative abstracts of some of the more famous works.

The second issue of the new edition of Peacock's novels, to which we recently referred at length, is 'Melincourt,' in two volumes (Macmillan). This is the work in which the author utilized Monboddo's speculations, condensing the latter's views of the humanity of the orang-outang into the character of Sir Oran Haut-ton. This novel is noticeable rather for language, description, and occasional effective burlesque than for the more essential qualities of fiction; but the interest of eccentricity is half of Peacock's talent. The book was translated into French when it first appeared.

B. L. Bowen's 'Introduction to Modern French Lyrics' (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.) is on the whole a commendable collection, though much valuable space has been wasted on "National and Revolutionary Songs," of which the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ" would have been sufficient samples. Lamartine, Hugo, and Musset could have been enriched; Béranger would bear diminishing.

Those who follow current French literature know the solid work of M. Ferdinand Brunetière, who, often dry and sometimes a little hard, nevertheless combines in a most unusual degree the insight and the learning of the true critic. He has just published the fourth series of his 'Études Critiques sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Française' (Paris: Hachette; New York: F. W. Christern). Among the essays it contains are one on the French novel of the seventeenth century, and another on the novels of Madame de Staël, together with a couple of papers on Rousseau and on Voltaire; an incisive discussion of the plays of Alexandre Hardy, the father of French tragedy; and an admirable consideration of Molière as a moralist, clear, cold, and not wholly convincing. At least it has not convinced M. Ganderax, who has replied to it in recent numbers of the *Revue Bleue*.

In the series of "Grands Écrivains Français" M. Rousse's 'Mirabeau' and M. Clédat's 'Rutebeuf' are the latest volumes; M. Édouard Rod's 'Stendhal' is now ready, and M. Paléologue's 'Alfred de Vigny' is to follow at once, when the series will number sixteen volumes.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The fourth volume of Moltke's 'Gesammelte Schriften und Denkwürdigkeiten' (Berlin: Mittler) contains his letters to his mother and brothers, Adolf and Ludwig, with portraits and brief biographical sketches of the persons to whom they are addressed. They extend over a period of sixty-five years (1823–1888), and discuss all sorts of interesting topics, social, domestic, political, and military, in a familiar and very fascinating manner. In 1850 Moltke wrote to his brother Adolf: "Prussia must confess that she has not a single friend in all Europe," admitting as a possible exception to this sweeping statement Napoleon III., who, however, "has merely a party and not a nation at his back." In 1853 he wrote to the same brother that the French empire "assumes more and more the character of a magnificent swindle," and thinks "the French must soon weary of this adventurer." The last letter in the volume, written to Ludwig in 1888, describes briefly the wedding of Prince Henry of Prussia and Princess Irene of Hesse, and mentions the entrance of the father of the bridegroom, the Emperor Frederic, "a tall, stately figure, still erect," although "with one foot on the throne and the other in the grave." An English translation of the letters is announced by the London house of Osgood, McIlvaine & Co.

Joseph Poole's 'Practical Telephone Handbook and Guide to the Telephonic Exchange' (Macmillan) may be said to give the essentials of telephony as now practised. It contains a large number of illustrations, and is brought down to a very recent date as regards forms of apparatus. Some of these have not, we believe, appeared before in any English work, and the author usually passes judgment upon each as a working instrument. The book covers the same ground as the larger and far more complete treatise of Preece and Maier already noticed, but it contains some new matter of real interest. It is clearly written, and will doubtless find favor as a useful manual.

The Geological Survey of Arkansas, under the direction of Prof. John C. Branner, has strongly accredited itself to the scientific and industrial world by the publication of a report on the occurrence and treatment of manganese ores, by R. A. F. Penrose. Mr. Penrose's thesis on the Origin and Nature of Phosphate Deposits, which gained him the degree of Ph. D. at Harvard several years ago, when he was also stroke of the Harvard crew, has since then been published as a Bulletin of the National Geological Survey. A similar broad discussion is now given to manganese, which has become of great importance in recent years from its use in the production of iron. This report will at once take its place as indispensable to all studious metallurgists and economic geologists.

The Second Annual Report of the Geological Survey of Texas is of miscellaneous contents. It contains reports by Mr. Dumble, State geologist, and by Messrs. Walker, Cummins, Comstock, and Steeruwitz. Much of the volume is technical, but the following extracts from Mr. Comstock's report may interest a larger public: "The history of the reported discovery of tin in central Texas is made up of a long series of blunders in determination of minerals which were regarded as cassiterite [an ore of tin] by ill-informed prospectors who had seen the real article, but who were prone to mistake it" for various other minerals. "There are several tracts in which the chances for the discovery of tin ore are at least hopeful" (p. 596). "It is probable that the region in which tin ore will eventually be mined, if ever commercially important, will be limited to a belt somewhat narrower than that indicated upon the map, . . . and as the outcrops are restricted and more or less confused by later deposition and disturbances, it is reasonable to expect that certain situations will yield better than others along the line" (p. 602). This as an official utterance can hardly be regarded as encouraging.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1891, is a fine specimen of an official campaign document, with its manifest endeavor on almost every page to demonstrate the farmer's indebtedness to the precious McKinley Bill; but the Secretary's complacent exposition of his "important measures" on behalf of the farmer is strikingly weak and inconsequential when he arrives at an explanation of the "rainfall experiments." After stating that $9,000 have been used up in ascertaining the feasibility of producing rain by means of explosions, he concludes: "Due preparation having been made, the experiments were conducted on an extensive scale during the past season in Texas. I have every reason to believe that, so far as the production of explosions is concerned, these experiments were eminently successful. As regards the object thereof, namely, the production of rain, I have no data yet at hand which would justify me in expressing any conclusions on the subject."

On Wednesday, November 11, in the large lecture-room of the South Kensington Museum, Miss Sellers presented, with many illustrations, Dr. Dörpfeld's theory of the Greek theatre. Especial interest attached to her account of a type of transition from the old Greek to the later Roman theatre. To suit gladiatorial and other shows, the level of the front part of the orchestra was lowered, leaving a stage behind at the old level. Dr. Dörpfeld finds this type of theatre especially in Asia Minor. Amable Ravoisié ('Exploration Scientifique de l'Algérie,' 1840–1842) describes just such a theatre found at Djemila (Cuicul) in Algeria. The stage was 2·8m. high, and entirely built of wood, reaching nearly to the level of the footing of the spectators in the lowest seats. When this transitional arrangement was superseded by the Roman amphitheatre, the seats were carried down into the lowered orchestra, and thus arose the final form of the Greek theatre described by Vitruvius as the theatre of the Romans, and differing but little in general plan from various theatres in use to-day.

'The American Annual of Photography' (Scovill & Adams Co.) exceeds in bulk any of its predecessors, and abounds in technical information and in plates illustrating various printing processes as well as the skill and taste of photographers. It contains also the usual lists of American and foreign societies, and of hotels having dark-rooms for tourists; a record of photographic patents for the year, and a current bibliography.

The Christmas number of the *Art Journal* (International News Co.) is wholly devoted to the work of Briton Riviere; the biographical sketch and criticism by Walter Armstrong, the illustrations numerous and by various engraving processes.

Mr. F. Gutekunst, Philadelphia, sends to our table another of his timely imperial panel photographs of public characters, namely, of Sir Edwin Arnold—a speaking likeness.

—The *Atlantic* contains some literary curiosities in the shape of a half-dozen letters from the correspondents of Joseph Severn, one from Ruskin being most characteristic of his pessimistic mood, and four from Seymour Kirkup pleasantly illustrating his eccentric individuality. The pen of Mrs. Preston and her coadjutor, Miss Dodge, which has been so agreeably employed of late in lighting up the dark places of the history of humane learning, furnishes a portrait of Servatus Lupus, Abbot of Ferrières in central France under Charles the Bald, some of whose private letters survive to show the tastes and life of a monkish scholar, and to illustrate incidentally the bond of learning between England and France after Alcuin. The most notable papers, however, are a singularly sympathetic analysis of the intellectual position of Dr. Hopkins in New England orthodoxy, and a sketch of the traits and practice of modern French art by Prof. Moore. The former of these has something to say of Jonathan Edwards by way of preparation, but is mainly devoted to the dogmatic difficulties of the New England divines, and the various dilemmas in which they found themselves. The keenest suggestion made is that Dr. Hopkins was really in the state of an uneasy, and perhaps unconscious, doubter who worked out his views under some obscure impulse, forcing him to seek a reconcilement between theological tenet and common sense; he acted as a solvent of the past in consequence, and, indeed, it was a curious nexus in the history of human thought which led from a "willingness to be damned for the glory of God" to the benevolent and humanitarian sentiment of Dr. Channing. Prof. Moore, in writing of French art, finds it lacking in the highest qualities, and less than it should have been as an outcome of the nation's artistic genius; but the most practical part of his criticism is the warning he ventures on for American students in Paris, that they meet there "with few enlightening and broadening influences," and that "nearly everything beyond the range and routine of the uniform technical drill is ignored." The full text of Lowell's question of the authenticity of "Richard III." is the literary gem of the number.

—*Harper's* chooses for its Christmas art subject the Annunciation, and uses a design of Rossetti's for the frontispiece, following it with illustrations after the old masters, in which the various conceptions and moods that the sacred incident has taken on in art are well shown. To the Christmas season, too, belongs the "Musical Pastoral," with Pyle's characteristic designs. As usual, the short stories are meant to harmonize with the traditional literature of the holidays, although the best of them, Aldrich's "My Cousin, the Colonel," is not a Christmas tale at all; the others are not, on the whole, successful, Mr. Millet's being quite below his habitual level, and Mr. Davis's being exposed to adverse comment in many ways, both in style and handling, and especially in taste. The happiest hit in the number is Mr. Besant's device of evoking old Stowe from his dust to tell the story of Tudor London, by which Shakspere's town is built up for us again as in a work of fiction. Mr. Lang does not succeed any better as a commentator on Shakspere in his paper on "Measure for Measure" than in his previous essays accompanying Abbey's designs, nor are the designs themselves less eccentric and mannered than the earlier ones. Mark Twain's anecdotes of what he calls "mental telegraphy" are very seriously meant, but they are certainly very trivial, and not to be distinguished from the hundreds of similar experiences which may be heard on any side by a patient listener. Mr. Ralph's paper on the Blackfeet also deserves mention, and Lowell's poem "His Ship," though illustrated by a design as far removed in feeling and taste from the text as is possible to be conceived, is very strongly and finely wrought, a real addition to his works.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

—The *Century* is also a Christmas number, the season being especially observed in the pictures, and as the works chosen for reproduction are by modern artists, a most interesting result is obtained. We say this without prejudice to the four superb Raphaels which Cole's graver gives us, or to the lovely engravings of pastel portraits; but these are for the year round. Of the distinctively Christmas pictures, the Madonna of Dagnan-Bouveret is the most striking, and the originality of the design and the expressiveness of the Madonna's face easily distinguish it above the rest; whether there is anything of a sacred quality in it, anything that exceeds the human mood of motherhood, is, as Mrs. Van Rensselaer remarks, another matter. The frontispiece, also, by Frank Vincent Du Mond, a young American artist, is a design that arrests attention and shows both romantic and artistic feeling; though here again the question intrudes, as in Holman Hunt's pictures, whether sentiment does not allow itself a somewhat of pose and too nicely prearranged effect to consort quite perfectly with that simplicity and inevitableness necessary most of all in religious work. Besides these we have "The Arrival of the Shepherds," by Lerolle, unfortunately accompanied by some poor pastoral verses quite out of keeping, and destitute of that poetic truth which pastoral can never spare; "The Appearance of the Angel to the Shepherds," by Lagarde; "The Annunciation to the Shepherds," by Lepage; and "Holy Night," by Von Uhde. The grouping together of such a number of designs upon the old motive of the Christian painters makes a most effective comment upon the art spirit of the century. We have left ourselves space only to mention the series of Mozart portraits and the admirable portrait of Dr. Weir Mitchell, which introduces his new serial, and merely to refer to the text of the number, in which the papers upon the Bowery, Sherman's Letters, and Mr. Aldrich's little Christmas story with a moral, are most entertaining.

—Mr. Aldrich also appears in *Scribner's* with an elegiac poem on Lowell, distinguished by fine feeling and rich in phrase and line; a piece of memorial verse which must take its place with those others in which the New England poets have embalmed their friendships with such simple and genuine feeling and made a "Poets' Corner" in their books. The tale of "The Oak of Geismar" is the only Christmas feature of the number. The rest is of the ordinary fibre. Travel is represented by Egypt and Mexico, and in fiction Miss Jewett easily holds the first place, with a story of the Franco-Prussian War, in which there is good fighting, easily second. The art paper is upon Albert Moore, and is written by Mr. Harold Frederic in a vein of much contempt for the Royal Academy. The illustrations do not profess to show Moore's best work, but indicate well enough his aims and the "beautiful dreams" to which he is alleged to devote himself. These vary in their interest to our eyes, reaching from heavy voluptuousness on the one hand to a vital beauty of form and very graceful grouping on the other, but the appeal does not really change and is made to the senses; hence they do not escape that monotonousness which is inseparable from the things of sense.

— Miss Ruth Gentry, the holder of the European fellowship established a year ago by the association of women college graduates, has been admitted to the University of Berlin. Her position is that of *Hospitantin*, but the rights and privileges of a *Hospitantin* are exactly the same as those of a *Studentin*. The ground for her admission is not only her very extensive knowledge (her subject is mathematics), nor the fact that she is the official representative of the learned women of America, nor yet the fact that her cause was strongly urged by the eminent Berlin mathematician, Prof. Fuchs; it is rather that a precedent has been discovered, although no one, not even the Rector himself, has yet been able to find out the name or the date of the existence of that precedent. The Association of Collegiate Alumnæ is to be warmly congratulated upon this early and brilliant reward of its labors.

—International copyright matters are not progressing with all the smoothness that might be desired, and one source of friction is the perplexing state of copyright in Canada. The President's proclamation, of July 1, extends the benefits of our new copyright law to Great Britain and the British possessions, on the ground of reciprocity, thus granting copyright in the United States to the citizens of Canada. Thereupon it seems to have been assumed that our authors could register their works for copyright under the laws of Canada; but the Canadian authorities hold otherwise, and refuse to permit such registration, at which action—according to a contemporary—"United States authors and publishers are very dissatisfied, in fact indignant." The Canadian law is explicit in stating who may secure a statutory copyright in Canada, viz.: any person domiciled there or in any part of the British Possessions, or any citizen of any country which has an international-copyright treaty with the United Kingdom. As the United States is the one civilized country which has so far refused to enter into a copyright treaty with any other nation, it follows that an American author must be domiciled somewhere on British soil in order to secure copyright under the laws of Canada; and, furthermore, he must print or reprint his book in Canada. This last stipulation is an exact parallel of the provision in our own copyright law as to American manufacture, and it is not easy to sympathize with the indignation expressed at the frustration of attempts by United States authors and publishers to evade a requirement which is rigidly enforced in the case of a Canadian who desires to obtain copyright in the United States. Moreover, our own authors can readily secure a copyright in England which will also be good in Canada, although it will not enable them to exclude reprints made outside of Canada, which are permitted importation, under the law of 1868, upon the payment of a royalty to the author; and if the authorized English editions happen to be cheaper than the United States editions, the former will, of course, be likely to supply the Canadian market.

—That the type-setting stipulation in the new copyright law applies to works by *native* as well as *foreign* authors has not been realized by our publishers without some inconvenient surprises, and there is a sort of poetic justice in the fact that one of the first to realize it was a prominent publisher who had been most determined in his insistence on this stipulation in any copyright bill that was to become law, but who found it exceedingly awkward in the case of one of his own important books produced under joint English and American editorship which was to have been printed at Oxford. A good illustration of how seriously this exceedingly narrow-minded stipulation may affect and discourage an American author is afforded by Mr. Reeves's 'The Finding of Wineland the Good.' The chief value of this fine book lies in the fifty-five photographic reproductions of the vellum MSS. relating to the early discovery of America. These MSS. could, of course, be reproduced only at the place where deposited, being priceless, and not to be subjected to the risks incident to sending them away to be copied. The facsimiles are accompanied by a printed Icelandic text, and for the convenient and proper printing of this, it is quite safe to say, no printing establishment in the United States (not even excepting the Government Printing-office at Washington) is properly equipped. The work was consequently done at the Clarendon Press in Oxford, where considerable Icelandic printing has been produced, and where unusual facilities are possessed for accurate typography and scholarly proof-reading. In the proper production of a work of equal importance, and so creditable to one of their author citizens, most civilized governments would have been glad to have had a helpful hand, but under our illiberal law the fact that Mr. Reeves—although an American citizen—had his book manufactured without the limits of the United States debarred him from obtaining any copyright, and left him not only with no legally protected literary property in his book, but with no control over a possible improper use of its contents.

STEPHENS'S FRENCH REVOLUTION.—II.

A History of the French Revolution. By H. Morse Stephens. Vol. II. London: Longmans, Green & Co.; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1891.

WHAT does Mr. Stephens's 'History of the French Revolution' add to our knowledge of the greatest among modern European crises?

This is the inquiry by which his claim to respect as an historian must be tested. He does not belong to the masters in the art of narration; his object is not, as was Tocqueville's, the establishment of results attained by historical criticism. But if he is not primarily either a narrator or a critic, he is an investigator; he devotes himself to research, his aim is the ascertainment of facts. He stands in the same position as does Mr. Gardiner. Just as Mr. Gardiner makes it his primary aim to discover and to let us know the events of the Civil War, and what the men who took part in it did and thought, so Mr. Stephens attempts to lay before us the transactions which make up the French Revolution, and to make us see what the King and his opponents, what monarchists, constitutionalists, republicans, Girondins, or Jacobins really said and thought, and, as far as we can conjecture from their acts, what were the motives and aims of their action. Of the pre-eminent success of Mr. Gardiner in the attainment of the object for which he has labored, it is hardly possible to say too much. It is conceivable that when the main features of the great Rebellion have been permanently ascertained and fixed by his labors, some master of style and of narrative may paint these features in a more effective form than the shape in which they are exhibited by Mr. Gardiner. But it is he who has cleared away errors and established truth. As you read his pages you do not adopt any startling paradox, but somehow or other your view of men and events is modified. Mr. Stephens has a far more difficult task to perform than that undertaken by Mr. Gardiner. He has not attained to the

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ripeness of feeling or to the absolute and judicial impartiality which distinguish the author of the 'History of the Great Civil War.' But of Mr. Stephens no less than of Mr. Gardiner it may be confidently asserted that his labors do add most materially to the knowledge of his readers. When you put down his volumes, you feel, unless you are a specialist who has devoted years to the perusal of revolutionary literature, that you have learned something about the Revolution well worth learning. You may not agree with all your teacher's dogmas and conclusions, but his facts have told upon you. Established delusions are dispelled, ideas which you had only vaguely entertained are sometimes placed on a firmer basis, new notions are suggested, and old conceptions, when not shown to be false, are often placed in a new light.

No one, for example, after reading Mr. Stephens's 'French Revolution,' can believe for a moment in the insight or even the ordinary sagacity of Marie Antoinette. In England the eloquence of Burke, the rhetoric of Carlyle, even the invectives of her detractors, have, as any one will see who reads Mr. Stephens's pages, placed the Queen of France in a totally false light. That she had courage and dignity is certain; that, though guilty of many follies, she was innocent of vice, and was the victim of the foulest slanders, is also certain. But the idea that at any period of her life she displayed a sagacity or an insight into character which, but for the King's stupidity and indecision, might have saved royalty, is utterly unfounded. She was, politically, his bad angel; she did not know a capable man when she saw him; at every turn where advice was needed her advice was bad. She rejected a very fair scheme of escape proposed by Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, because she hated the Duke and would never place herself in the hands of the Constitutionalists. Lafayette was prepared to strike a blow, which might well have been a deadly blow, at the Jacobins, but the Queen chilled his zeal and said, "Rather would I perish than be saved by Lafayette and the Constitutionalists." Nor is there the least reason to suppose that she supported Dumouriez, who was at one moment prepared to stand by the Court against the Girondins. She was at heart a reactionist, and she had no conception of the means by which to carry out a reaction. The fairest account of the matter is that she was guided mainly by personal sentiment. But this predominance of private feeling over political considerations was not in the Queen's case, as it has been with many women, balanced by keen insight into individual character. Her sufferings will always make her fate pathetic, but to rational men who try to base their historical judgments upon facts, the Queen will, after the perusal of Mr. Stephens's pages, hardly remain either a heroine or even a striking personality.

Will Mme. Roland and the Girondins fare much better? This is a question difficult to answer. That the Girondins were incompetent statesmen, that they threw away chances which more capable leaders would have turned to good account, that they were fanatics without the remorseless energy which fanaticism sometimes gives to men of narrow intellect and cold hearts, and that upon them in the main rests the responsibility of plunging France into war, is in our judgment pretty conclusively established by Mr. Stephens. Whether the motives of most of the Girondins were not nobler than he is willing to admit, is to us a matter of considerable doubt. He, however, brings into light one fact which greatly complicates the difficulty of passing any verdict upon the conduct of the Girondins as a whole. They did not in reality form anything like a coherent "party," in the sense in which that term is used in modern times. They were wanting in organization; they had no recognized leaders; they had no means, or at any rate did not devise any means, for controlling the government of the country. At the King's trial, which formed in a sense the crisis of their fate, they were divided and can hardly be said to have pursued any consistent course. Mme. Roland's influence extended over only one clique of Girondins. Some of the most remarkable members of the party were not in any way swayed by her. Nor does her character, whether you judge of it from her 'Memoirs' or from Mr. Stephens's pages, give the least guarantee that, had her authority with the Girondins been greater than it was, her counsels would have saved them from ruin. Stern enthusiasm and, we must also add, supreme egotism were the leading traits of the Republican heroine; and certainly the Girondins did not, as a body, need the guidance of a prophetess to impress them with the belief in their own perfect virtue. Their permanent claim to honor is that, though often unjust enough to their opponents, and though not scrupulous in the means they adopted for the attainment of power, they did yet in a way believe in liberty and in justice. They fell owing to their faults, but also owing to their virtues; and if their resistance to oppression was feeble when it certainly ought to have been vigorous, we may well assume that their weakness arose in part from the difficulty of resisting the tyranny of the mob without running the risk of restoring the despotism of the Crown.

Neither Mr. Stephens nor any writer on the Revolution allows enough for a fact which ought to influence our judgment of every man, to whatever party he belonged, who took part in the revolutionary contest. This fact is the novelty of the revolutionary movement. A hundred years ago it was a new disease. All of us now know its symptoms and its course. Even in 1848, persons of no extraordinary sagacity had begun to understand the nature of the malady. Every one knew that violence would be followed by reaction, that moderate reformers would, after a few months or weeks of authority, become as hateful to their revolutionary followers as to their reactionary opponents. Many persons had even then suspected, what we all now know to be the fact, that an army well led was more than a match for the bravest of mobs. On these facts more than forty years ago statesmen, politicians, soldiers, and even revolutionists more or less based their conduct. Hence it was that Victor Emanuel could, by accepting reform, become the creator of a new Italy, and that Bomba, by first flattering and then betraying the Constitutionalists of Naples, came safely through perils quite as serious as the dangers with which Louis XVI. was unable to cope. But if our author is, in common with every writer who has treated of the revolutionary period, too forgetful of the amazement and confusion caused by the outbreak of what seemed a new political plague, though we now number it among the well-known diseases to which commonwealths are exposed, he assuredly excels every English writer with whom we could compare him in bringing out the unnoted aspects of notable events.

No one has ever taken such pains to show how much of the solid work done for the safety of France and for the benefit of mankind, during the whole of the Revolution, was achieved by men whose names are unknown out of France, and are not often recalled even by Frenchmen. Who, for example, in England or America knows anything about Dubois-Crancé? We will venture to say that, barring a few specialists, there are not to be found ten men in London or New York who could give a tolerable account of this remarkable man's achievements, or could even say in what line these achievements were performed. Yet he was, as Mr. Stephens shows us, something very like the reorganizer of the French Army. His reports laid the foundation of the system which, in the hands of able leaders, created the finest military force of the age. And let it be noted that Dubois-Crancé is only one among hundreds who rendered essential service to the State without obtaining anything like lasting fame. None of us realize what an immense amount of good work was done under constant stress and pressure at times when nothing is noted by historians but conspiracies, slaughters, and executions. The real merit of the revolutionary committees was not that they terrified France, but that they concentrated the energies of the nation. People constantly talk as though romantic enthusiasm marked the opening of the Revolution, while astounding ability in affairs of administration and war was the special characteristic of the Napoleonic era. Mr. Stephens demonstrates the falseness of this way of looking at the past. The Revolution was, throughout, a time in which many men were under the influence of intense moral and intellectual excitement. France has never been poor in men of great gifts and of great patriotism, and there is both instruction and comfort to any philosophic mind in perceiving, as we are made to perceive by Mr. Stephens, that there was something much better to be found in the Convention than either rhetoricians or tyrants. There were a host of men who worked unknown, night and day, for the salvation of the country. Many more of them than most of us suppose were taken from the members of the so-called "Plain," and some of them at least supplied France with capable servants when the fury of the revolutionary storm had abated, and the need of the day was the restoration of order.

This habit of remembering what other people forget, which is one of Mr. Stephens's finest qualities, is admirably exhibited in his account of the émigrés, and in his sketch of the colonial policy of France and the results thereof. If any one wishes to know what the émigrés really were, how great was often their individual heroism, and how childish their political imbecility, he can take no better course than carefully to study Mr. Stephens's thirteenth chapter. He will then understand both how much France really lost by driving from her men who might, under happier circumstances, have handed down to future generations the graces and the virtues of the *ancien régime*, and, on the other hand, how impossible it was for the men of the emigration to come to terms with the new world of the Revolution. In 1814 or 1815, even such a Tory as Alison was startled at the tone of the restored émigrés. No English Tory could realize the passions and the incapacity of French reactionists. The details of colonial mismanagement and of colonial troubles are not in themselves interesting, but they are full of instruction. In every colony, from San Domingo to the French settlements in India, the revolutionary spirit makes its appearance. In the colonies, no less than in Paris, we see Frenchmen of all

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

classes filled first with what would now be called the enthusiasm of humanity, and next with rage at the failure of benevolent wishes to establish prosperity and peace. At the present day the faith and the despair, the heroism and the lawlessness of a revolutionary age are, to educated men at any rate, nearly unintelligible. It is as difficult for us to enter into the sentiment of 1789 or 1793 as it was for the revolutionists of the eighteenth century to understand the religious fervor of the Reformation. Yet whoever wishes to comprehend the failings and the virtues of a great era may, perhaps, partially achieve his end by following with sympathetic imagination Mr. Stephens's tale of the Revolution in the colonies. Whoever does this will, at any rate, make clear to himself that the desire to accomplish some great change in the whole state of society for the benefit of mankind, combined with absolute ignorance of the mode in which salutary reforms can be carried out, was, a century ago, a characteristic of Frenchmen in every part of the world. It was not hypocrisy, though it may have been something little short of blind folly, which led planters in the midst of their slaves to exult in the fall of the Bastille, and to drink toasts to the sovereignty of the people.

We have insisted for two reasons on Mr. Stephens's energy in following out just those topics which more showy writers neglect. The first reason is, that this industry in attending to what other people overlook is the characteristic merit of the two volumes our author has already published. You can find more information of value in them as to the mode in which France was really governed under the National Assembly, the Legislative Assembly, or the Convention than you can find in any other book published in the English language. We have criticised his views of the Terror with perfect candor, but our criticism, be it remembered, is made possible by the mass of information with which he himself has supplied us. Our second reason is, that the quality which already gives its great merit to Mr. Stephens's work is certain to be exhibited in his future volumes, and to give them a very special and peculiar importance. No delusion is, from an historical point of view, more baseless, or, from a political point of view, more noxious, than the idea that the Revolution terminated, so to speak, with the fall of Robespierre, or, at any rate, ended on the day when Bonaparte dispersed the Section with a whiff of grape-shot. Owing to this idea, the years which intervene between the death of Robespierre and the Coup d'État of the 18th of Brumaire are often looked upon as a period which, except from a military point of view, deserves only to be forgotten. In truth, there is scarcely a time in the history of France which better deserves the study of a philosophic historian or a thoughtful constitutionalist. Mr. Stephens will, we are assured, rescue this remarkable era from oblivion; he will enter upon a field which no English or American author has really occupied; he will deserve the thanks both of Englishmen and of Americans when he tells us, as no one can tell better, the true history of the first great attempt and first great failure to found in France a commonwealth which should be the home both of order and of freedom.

Art and Criticism; Monographs and Studies. By Theodore Child. Harper & Bros. 1891.

Of this volume it may fairly be said that it contains more art than criticism. For art, there are eighty-odd illustrations, mostly excellent reproductions of celebrated works of art, and a beautiful cover design, presumably by Luc Olivier Merson. For criticism, there is really very little. Mr. Child is a "journalist" and a voluminous writer on many subjects. His principal qualifications as an art critic are the possession of a fluent pen and the acquaintance of a certain circle of artists in Paris, whose opinions he frequently reflects. Evidence of any real knowledge of art he does not show; but according to his theory such knowledge is unnecessary, and he brands as dogmatism any expression of positive knowledge or opinion. The office of the critic is to give his "impression," nothing more. The person who "knows nothing of art but knows what he likes" is the true critic. The reader is to judge of the value of the impression "according to the esteem in which he might hold the intellectual personality of the writer," and might therefore consider Darwin's opinion of a picture as of more worth than that of a competent painter.

This is criticism made easy with a vengeance, and Mr. Child uses to the full the license he has allowed himself. In his opinion, the things most to be desired of a critic are sympathy, appreciation, admiration; and in the case of some of the members of that Parisian-American art-circle we have referred to, he has certainly shown the last of these qualities in an astonishing degree. He says of his essays, in the preface, that "their chief merit, supposing that they have merit at all, is the fact that they are free from verbiage," yet he rhapsodizes over some living painters, not of the first rank, with a flux of adjectives and superlatives that would seem excessive if applied to Titian or Velasquez. In one article we have "a vision of beauty" and a "lovely vision of floral color," and the word "vision" occurs twenty-five times in twenty-seven pages. Perhaps this critic's prettiest phrase is "the sensual fascination of a lilial neck."

Nine-tenths of the book is purely descriptive, and might have been written by any clever newspaper man who would take the trouble to get up his facts; and the few sentences that seem to show real insight are apt to be "lifted," without acknowledgment, from Whistler or Fromentin. Mr. Child has, however, attempted something like criticism in one article (that on Jean François Millet), and his argument in this case we will examine in justification of the severity of our judgment.

The article is, in the main, a protest against the admiration accorded to Millet. Mr. Child's principal contention is, that, "taking Millet's work as a whole, its chief interest is moral and literary rather than artistic," and this thesis he sustains by the most extraordinary reasoning. Of course he dwells on the lack of technical charm, on the "heavy, coarse, and painful execution" and the "woolly texture" which so long puzzled the critics; but, not content with pointing out Millet's faults, he proceeds to make his greatest merits part of the indictment. Hear him:

"In Millet's most serious work the peasant is one with nature—a type, an ideal silhouette in the grand ensemble; and the beauty he seeks is not the beauty of feature or of epiderm, but that more abstract and ideal beauty which exists in the well-ordered proportions of the skeleton, in freedom and flexibility of limb, and in the logical and physiognomic notation of professional gesture, attitude, and costume. The drawing of Millet is truly remarkable in its abbreviation and intense signification. Generally the faces are mere types; the folds of the dress are reduced to those which mark the projection of the shoulder, the elbow, the breasts, the hips, and the knee; the whole expression of the figure is concentrated in the general silhouette."

This would be a very fair résumé of one side of Millet's genius if it were intended for praise, but it is not, and as a train of thought intended to lead one back to the cuckoo-cry of "literary interest" it is little less than amazing. If synthesis, abstraction, grand simplicity and expressiveness are not "artistic" qualities, it will fare ill with the reputation of Michael Angelo.

It is hardly worth while to go on. Mr. Child first dismisses Millet's work in oil as inferior to his pastels, and then criticises the color of the latter as a mere indication and not complete! Most of his criticism is based on the "Angelus," which, as that picture is Millet's reputed masterpiece, might be excusable in a critic unacquainted with his other work who saw it for the first time, but is quite inexcusable in one who had the "Gleaners," and the "Knitting Shepherdess," and half-a-dozen other of Millet's best works before him. A man who can see no external or pictorial beauty in such a marvellous piece of painting as the "Gleaners," and who finds its "main interest" to be "literary rather than artistic," is absolutely incapable of any critical perception of art, and it need not surprise us that he finally sums up its great creator by saying that "when we compare him with his contemporaries, Delacroix and Théodore Rousseau, he sinks to a modest level which it *may be well not to attempt to qualify too precisely.*"

The only available excuse for such criticism, that it was written some years ago, Mr. Child has deprived himself of by expressly stating that "further study has not led the writer to change his opinions."

Stark's History and Guide to the Bahama Islands. Fully illustrated with maps, engravings, and photo-prints. By James H. Stark. Boston: Photo-electrotype Co. Pp. 243.

The author explains the need of this guide by the lack of information on the part of the general public as to that portion of the tropical lands which is nearest to our great seaports. Lying to the eastward of the track of vessels bound to Cuba, Nassau seems to be a remote spot, although only two hundred and fifty miles east of Florida, and but three days' sail from New York. We all knew about Nassau during the Rebellion as the headquarters of the blockade-runners. Mr. Stark now points out that the only surviving memento of those few flush years is the Royal Victoria Hotel, built by the Government, and still the finest hotel in the West Indies.

The history of the Bahamas is necessarily given only in outline, since they have so often changed masters that there is no continuity of interests, and the older local records are lost. The Spaniards held these islands, and the Buccaneers made them their stronghold for many years. Charles II. granted them to the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Craven, and their associates, who sent out colonists in 1672. The Spaniards broke up the colony and were in turn driven out by pirates, with the connivance of the English. Then in 1718 the pirates were disowned, the colonial authorities took control, and such of the desperadoes as would not repent and reform were exiled or hung. Thereafter came the colonial period of slavery and rich plantations, to be rudely ended when the American Revolution broke out. Commodore Hopkins of our infant navy made a raid on Nassau, hoping to capture a supply of gunpowder. He took possession of the town easily and carried off the Governor, who was afterwards exchanged for our general, Lord

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Stirling. In 1781 the Spaniards captured the group; but in 1783 Andrew Deveaux, a royalist from South Carolina, led an expedition which again restored the Bahamas to English control. In 1784 about £14,000 was paid by the British Government to extinguish the rights of the early patentees, and the islands were allotted to the refugee Loyalists from South Carolina and Georgia. In fact, the silver mace now used by the island Assembly is the one formerly used in the Province of South Carolina.

Like all the other West Indian Islands, the Bahamas suffered a great check by the abolition of slavery, but less perhaps in proportion since fishing and wrecking constituted the profession of many of the inhabitants. After the few years of exceptional prosperity due to blockade-running, the islanders fell back on their old resources, sponge-fishing, turtle-fishing, and the cultivation of tropical fruits for export. The present Governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, has introduced the culture of the sisal plant, indigenous to the islands, but heretofore considered only a nuisance. He discerned the value of the fibre, and as a bounty of £4 10s. for every ton exported was granted in 1890 for seven years, capital has begun to flow into the islands. Above all there remains the great attraction which these islands ought to possess for tourists and invalids. The climate is ideal: frost has never reached Nassau, and in twenty-one years the extreme range of the thermometer has been from 64° to 82°. Being of coral formation, the soil is porous and malaria finds no foothold. As a knowledge of these facts is spread, it is reasonable to presume there will be an increase of travel, especially since steamship facilities are multiplying.

Mr. Stark's book makes good the promise of the title-page. It is a very good hand-book for the tourist, giving him information on present needs, and there are many bits of historical information packed away in corners. Here, for example, we learn the true history of the last years of Blennerhasset. So, also, Watling's Island, one of the group, was probably the landfall of Columbus. The maps and illustrations are of recent date, and the author points out to his fellow-yachtsmen the pleasures of a trip around these islands, from his own experience thereof. Mr. Stark, being English-born, was particularly qualified to learn and understand the ideas and ways of the present colonists, though as an American citizen he desires to make his countrymen avail of the advantages offered to settlers. A few sentences might well be omitted which refer to political matters in the United States; but, taken as a whole, the book is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of one of our nearest neighbors.

Land of the Lingering Snow: Chronicles of a Stroller in New England from January to June. By Frank Bolles. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1891.

THIS volume contains the rambles of a student in the vicinity of Cambridge, who, by excellent use of his holidays, including Sundays, saw the hills and fields in that neighborhood, paddled on the rivers, and, by the friendly assistance of the railroad, saw both the shores of the bay and even the mountains. He began in January; he was undiscouraged either by drifts or the storm itself, and his reward was one well worth having. The aspects of weather, and the face of the country under its varying skies, relieved only by such life as houses winter-long in the woods, necessarily occupied his attention in the earlier weeks, but he found much of interest to report of what goes on in nature's retreats in that season; and, with the slow coming on of spring, his narrative of adventure takes on the color of the hour, and reproduces with great truthfulness the charm of that reluctant approach, changing into the full onset of summer. If one part stands out from another, it is the story of the equinoctial storm which he witnessed on the Ipswich sands, which is a fine piece of description, and beside it is to be placed the account of his visit to Highland Light; but his own sympathy was plainly engaged rather by the inland country, by the Waverley Oaks, and Beaver Brook, and Concord River, the lands overlooked by Wachusett, and the slopes that lead up to Chocorua. As a naturalist, he attends principally to bird life. He is a good observer and a good describer, and he has the feeling of the true lover of nature, so that those who care for the varied beauty of eastern Massachusetts, or have a special liking for animate nature, will find his volume delightful in both its renderings and its sympathies. Harvard students in particular will find in it a guide both where to go and what to see.

A Master Mariner. Edited by Herbert Compton. [Adventure Series.] London. T. Fisher Unwin. 1891.

THIS is the autobiography of Capt. R. W. Eastwick, who was a remarkably fine specimen of the merchant-captain of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century, before steam had done away with all the romance of navigation. He died in 1865, at the age of ninety-three, forty years after the close of his seafaring career, and dictated this account of his adventures after he had become totally blind. He went to sea at the age of twelve, and in the next forty years he visited almost every quarter of the globe and encountered a great variety of perils. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Burmah in 1793, and again at Dunkirk in 1810, and, as a result of the latter misfortune, remained a prisoner of war until released by special order of Napoleon. In 1799 his ship, the *Endeavour*, was captured by a French frigate, and he was a prisoner on board the latter vessel while she was being shot to pieces by an English man-of-war. On this occasion he narrowly escaped death from the missiles of his fellow-countrymen. Again, in 1813, he was a passenger on the armed packet *Express*, which was captured in mid-ocean by the American privateer *Anaconda*. This was one of the many instances in which the American vessel was the better sailer, and, moreover, so much better armed that she was able to riddle the *Express* without coming within range of the latter's guns.

On the other hand, many of Capt. Eastwick's voyages were singularly fortunate, and he was blessed with a wife who was able to take the helm in an emergency, and of whom he proudly said that she was the only woman he had ever known who could resist the temptation to ask questions in moments of extreme peril. The risk of capture by hostile men-of-war made all freights extremely high during the Napoleonic period, and the profits reaped by lucky ship-owners and captains seem fabulous in these days of excessive competition. Ships would sometimes clear £30,000 in a couple of years, and, again, some unlooked-for political change would upset the best-laid plans. Buenos Ayres was a name of evil omen to Capt. Eastwick in 1806, as it has been of late to more ambitious merchants. Sir Horne Popham had just captured the city from the Spaniards when the Captain was asked to go out and establish a business house there, and was given a credit of £100,000—a sum which meant much more then than it does now. Unfortunately, when he reached the River Plate, he found that the British troops had been driven out of Buenos Ayres, and before he had time to dispose of his merchandise in Montevideo, they were compelled to leave the country altogether. Not only did the worthy Captain's speculation end in disaster, but also a scheme that was much in the minds of Englishmen at that time, namely, to establish a great settlement in South America which should compensate for the loss of the North American colonies.

The Master Mariner's story is well told, and may be recommended as a suitable Christmas present for a boy who is irretrievably bent on going to sea. It makes no secret of the objections to a sailor's career, and the tone is decidedly healthy.

Celtic Fairy Tales. Selected and edited by Joseph Jacobs, editor of 'Folk-Lore.' Illustrated by John D. Batten. London: D. Nutt; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1891. 8vo, pp. xiv., 267.

NOT long ago we reviewed in this journal Mr. Jacobs's collection of 'English Fairy Tales,' and now we have to say a word about the same enterprising author's 'Celtic Fairy Tales.' The difficulty, we are told, with the former was one of collection; in the present case it is one of selection, owing to the large number of Celtic stories now accessible in the works of Campbell, Lady Wilde, Curtin, Hyde, and others, some of which have been recently noticed in these columns. Mr. Jacobs estimates that some 2,000 Celtic folk-tales are in existence, of which about 250 have been printed. From these latter the book before us is made (two stories, vi. and xxiii., apparently appear here for the first time) on the same lines as the '*English Fairy Tales*'—that is, "a Scotch incident has been interpolated into an Irish variant of the same story, or vice-versa,' and the collector has endeavored "to put himself into the position of an *ollamh*, or *sheenachie*, familiar with both forms of Gaelic, and anxious to put his stories in the best way to attract English children." A modern English ballad has again been turned into prose in order to give a legend which now exists in no other form.

In spite of the larger material at the editor's disposal, we cannot think that the 'Celtic Fairy Tales' is as interesting a book as its predecessor. For one thing, the stories, in spite of some softening, are too gruesome for young children, and the hero-tales are not as interesting as the ordinary fairy-tale. For older readers, however, the volume will prove an attractive introduction to Celtic popular tales, and Mr. Jacobs's notes will be found, as usual, bright and suggestive reading. This is especially the case with No. xvi., "The Story-Teller at Fault," where one of the incidents, the "air-ladder," is nothing more nor less than one of the feats of Indian jugglers reported by Marco Polo and other early travellers. In the notes to No. xxi., "Beth Gellert," the editor thinks he has at last settled that famous myth, which was originally an Indian story that wandered to the West through many a story-book and perhaps oral tradition. Mr. Jacobs shows how the legend was connected with Llewellyn, and that the cairn formerly shown as the monument of Beth Gellert was probably the monument of a "record" run of

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a greyhound. Thus one by one our cherished legends die, and even the nursery will soon scoff at William Tell and Beth Gellert.

Not much new light is thrown upon the question of the diffusion of popular tales by the present collection. The editor estimates that of the twenty-six tales, four are from the East, five are European jests, three of the romantic tales seem to have been imported (two of these do not differ in character from the ordinary Indo-European folk-tale), three have possibly been diffused from Ireland or Scotland (here again the diffusion may have been the same as for the other Indo-European folk-tales), and the remaining eleven are, as far as is known, original to Celtic lands. It is, of course, difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at any very definite results in such a classification. Some of the stories which appear most local may, after all, be but a natural localization of a theme which has wandered through many lands, and it is hard to say of a Continental tale that it has been imported from Ireland or Scotland.

The present volume in its illustrations will compare favorably with the former one, and Mr. Batten has found in Celtic myths a congenial field for his pencil.

Physical Development and Exercise for Women. By Mary Taylor Bissell, M.D. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1891.

Chats with Girls on Self-Culture. By Eliza Chester. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1891.

DR BISSELL has had much practical experience in the field of which she writes, and her book is consequently a sensible and useful one. The brief explanations of the laws of growth, and of the influence of environment (including dress) upon growth, are a logical introduction to the enumeration of the ways in which growth and development are promoted by exercise. The last chapter, profusely illustrated, explains how such hygienic exercise may be taken, often by surprisingly simple means. Among the facts cited in support of argument, those given in the tables that show the effects of physical nurture upon the height of both boys and girls will be found especially interesting. Some experiments in measurement should go far towards convincing the hitherto unconvinced that fashion in dress, and not nature, has ordained that the breathing of one-half of the human race shall be of the clavicular, or partially used lung type, while that of the other more loosely clad half is of the diaphragmatic, or freely used lung type. In her review of the possible forms of outdoor and indoor exercise, Dr. Bissell touches upon the fact that tennis is a one-armed sport, with a consequent tendency to produce a one-sided development. Its votaries among her girl readers ought, however, to forgive her this admission, since she not only sanctions cricket, but urges swimming, rowing, riding (with reversed saddles, if possible), and other delightful forms of open-air exercise.

It is, in fact, girls to whom the book is directly addressed, though the title-page appears to indicate differently. To put upon youthful shoulders the responsibility of so many grave considerations in regard to health seems, however, a mistake. It is clearly the duty of every father and mother to know, in substance, the facts Dr. Bissell explains, or, failing such knowledge, to find a medical adviser who not only knows but respects them. But it can hardly be necessary, or even advisable, that girls should take note of the special muscular or organic development furthered by the exercise in which they find pleasure or recreation. Nor ought there to be a need of explaining to school-girls, as a matter of immediate application, that they require a space of so many hundred cubic feet per capita, in order to obtain proper ventilation; and a school in which it could be needful for "one or two intelligent and sensible girls, by means well known to girls of tact and determination," to undertake the duty of creating "a public sentiment in favor of fresh air," is a school to be severely avoided by conscientious parents. The book cannot fail to be of special service to a large class of older persons who grew up before the era of the Swedish movement and the Sargent apparatus.

If a copious supply of literature intended for their special use could make up to young women for a deficiency in some of the time honored means of education, such as well-trained teachers and college and university courses, they might be in a fair way to outstrip their brothers in mental and moral training. 'Chats with Girls on Self-Culture' is devoted to their inward and spiritual development, as the companion volume of the "Portia Series," just noticed, is to their physical. It is brightly and entertainingly written, and is entirely free from the didactic tone in which former generations of young ladies were accustomed to be addressed. Its failings, indeed, lean rather to another side. Self-culture is discussed under no less than nineteen different headings. Dull girls are the subject of one chapter and clever girls of another. The harrowing dilemma of choosing between the two chapters might well have been spared either sort of readers. Also, a separate chapter on "A Spirit of Love" could safely have been omitted by a lay teacher who elsewhere speaks of "moral culture" and of "the meaning of our culture to others."

Especially to be recommended are the chapters headed "How Shall We Learn to Observe?" and "How Shall We Learn to Think?"—neither of which can fail to be helpful to any girl thrown upon her own resources for improvement. The advice in regard to a choice of books leaves little to be desired; and if the readers of the "chats" are wise enough to follow out the suggestions for learning to make a judicious use of the daily papers, they will oftentimes find themselves better informed and better provided with subjects of intelligent conversation than their more fortunate college-bred contemporaries.

King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. By Charles Morris. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1891.

THE question of the liberty which an editor of a modernized version of an old English classic may properly take with the text, though quite as important as the same question in translations from foreign literature, has been very little discussed, perhaps because it seems so self-evident that he should make only such verbal changes in vocabulary and construction as are really necessary for the easy comprehension of the work by a modern reader. The 'Morte D'Arthur' is a work so noble that faults in rendering it into modern English would in any case not be readily passed over, and besides, its original form exists in texts not so difficult as to make much modernization necessary. Moreover, this work has been admirably done by Strachey. The task has been attempted, however, with a different aim by Mr. Morris. He has, of course, compressed the story, on the ground that its repetitions, especially in the fighting parts, are tedious; but, in addition to this, he has made other changes of a nature to pervert the spirit of the old romance, and this in important particulars. It would require too close an examination to bring this out in full; we content ourselves, therefore, with applying the test of the parallel column to two leading passages. The first is that noble reply of Lancelot to the damsel who reproached him for his single life:

"Faire damosell," said Sir Launcelot, "I may not warne the people to speake of me, they may speake what soever it please them. But to bee a wedded man I thinke never to be, for if I were, then should I be bound to tarry with my wife, and leave armes and turnements, battells and adventures. And as for to say that I take my pleasure with paramours, that will I refuse, and principally for dread of God. For knights that bee advouturous or letcherous shall not bee happy nor fortunate in the warres, for either they shall be overcome with a simpler knight then they be themselves, or else they shall by unhappye and their cursednesse sley better men then they be themselves; and so who that useth paramours shall bee unhappie, and all things is unhappie that is about them." (Wright's edition of the 1632 text. Strachey keeps closer to the Caxton original.)

"I cannot stop people from thinking what they will," said Lancelot, "but as for marrying, I shall not soon consent to be a stay-at-home knight, and as for Guenever's enchantment, it is only that of beauty and of womanly graciousness. What time may bring me I know not, but as yet it has not brought me a fancy for wedded life. I thank you for your good wishes fair damsel, and courteously bid you farewell."

The second example is Arthur's lament after the great battle:

"Ah, Sir Launcelot," said King Arthur, "this same day have I sore missed thee. Alas! that ever I was against thee, for now have I my death, whereof Sir Gawaine warned me in my dreame." (Wright's edition of the 1632 text, practically identical with the Caxton original.)

"Alas! Lancelot," he said, "how have I missed you this day. Alas! that I ever turned against you, for had you been here this fatal end could never have been, nor those noble warriors left to be the prey of the wolves and jackals of the battlefield. Sorely have I erred, and sadly have I been repaid for my error. But now, alas! it is too late for regret or amendment, for the fellowship of the Round Table is at an end, and Arthur the King shall reign no more."

We have given examples of both omission and commission, as well as of the changes of the text. "Imperial Cæsar dead and turned to clay," is the comment that naturally rises to one's lips. But this is not all. Mr. Morris says in his introduction, "In attempting to adapt this old masterpiece to the readers of our own day, we have no purpose to seek to paraphrase or improve on Malory. To remove the antique flavor would be to destroy the spirit of the work. We *shall leave it as we find it*, other than to reduce its obsolete phraseology and crudities of style to modern English, abridge the narrative, etc." It is needless to say more.

Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers. By Amelia B. Edwards. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. 1891. 8vo, pp. xviii, 325.

THIS is one of the beautiful books of the year. It is printed on heavy paper, in clear type, and is enriched by a series of well chosen illustrations. The frontispiece is an excellent likeness of the author. In the face of so much that is praiseworthy, it seems ungracious to note a serious defect—the book has no map. To be sure, the points in Egypt which have been newly identified are not numerous, and some

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the places which have been explored have been known for years, but at the same time a map which should give positive facts and serve even as a report of progress to date, is a desideratum.

The volume before us contains the lectures delivered by Miss Edwards about a year ago, under the auspices of the corporation of Columbia College, "with large additions, references, and notes." They have been slightly recast, but they retain, as Miss Edwards herself says, in some degree the colloquial form of the popular lecture. Evidences of this are seen in the occasional repetitions incidental to the original form, but they do not seriously mar the work as a whole. The presentation is that of an enthusiast who has given much time to ransacking recent literature for material. She has necessarily followed largely in the footsteps of others, and has reported delightfully the results at which they have arrived. She has likewise some knowledge of the hieroglyphic characters and of some of the inscriptions. But it is as a reporter that she has had most success. Where she has attempted to go alone she has done less well, and has sometimes fallen into the error of giving too free rein to imagination, with the result of making statements and propounding explanations which are scarcely acceptable.

One of the most important subjects treated is the influence of Egypt upon Greek art, architecture, and letters. We have become so accustomed to think of the two former as indigenous to the soil that the assertion of Egyptian origin and parentage is received almost with incredulity. To be sure, they developed independently after being transplanted, even in the Greek settlements in Egypt, but it is interesting to learn the nature of the stock from which such fruitage finally came. So also of the alphabet of the Greeks. To have the forms located some six centuries prior to the earliest remains previously known is of great significance in our study of epigraphy. Whether the final verdict will be that Greece derived as large a number of motives in art, architectural design, and ornamentations from Egypt as is claimed by the author, cannot now be told, but at all events she makes out a strong case. The treatment of the lotus in various forms and degrees is very instructive, whatever allowances must be made for the author's bias. Special attention may also be called to the chapter on portrait-painting, illustrated as it is by what is probably the best series of reproductions in the book. The reflex influence of the Greek upon the Egyptian in this matter is, however, scarcely made as clear as it should have been.

The author has fallen into the error, as we consider it, of representing the "religion" of Egypt as monotheistic in any just sense. She says truly that the word religion does not belong to the Egyptian worship. The demands of morality were high and exacting, if we may take the formulæ of the 'Book of the Dead' as standards by which to judge, but an "Egyptian religion" never existed. It consisted of a congeries of religious systems which existed side by side, even overlapping, and which were sometimes fused into or absorbed by one another. A national religion cannot be found. Hence comes the difficulty of gaining any idea of the actual religious systems of the land. The supremacy of the Sun-god Ra only once approached to a monotheistic representation; but the well-nigh universal sentiment was so opposed to such a conception that it is mainly due to chance that memorials remain of the king who attempted to displace the local deities and to supplant them by his own favorite. Champollion, early in the century, instituted the method of investigation and classification to which the latest writers seem to be of necessity returning. The fact remains that about all we can do is to make a list of the gods, and attribute to each his or her peculiar functions and powers. Not, however, until the "pyramid texts" of the VI. dynasty—those inscriptions executed so beautifully but couched in a form of the language which has thus far almost completely defied all efforts to unravel its orthography and its grammar—are satisfactorily deciphered, shall we be able to give a complete view even of the attributes which belong to a given deity.

To obtain a true idea of the religious observances of Egypt, we must have an eye to the changes which these underwent. Exactly the same is true of the language and the script. Miss Edwards's treatment of the language is singularly unsatisfactory. In speaking of the *letters*, it should have been noted that the multiforms are marks of changes of style or of long intervals of time. For instance, the forms of *n* (p. 245) are separated in introduction by many centuries. The vowels which are cited on the same page, only serve to mislead the ordinary reader, for they were not originally true vowels, but consonants with corresponding values. The explanation of the reasons why the study of the hieroglyphic writing is increasingly hard is true as far as it goes, but it is scarcely true that the grammar is so elementary and easy that its "simplicity" offers its greatest difficulty. The fact is, that we know so little about the real grammar and inflections of Egyptian that we are hardly conscious that difficulties exist. Even the simplest text presents problems which none have been able to solve satisfactorily. Even the individual signs are not all clear, and the author has not helped matters much by the explanations which she has put forward. Probably the most fanciful is that of the sign used to indicate "land." It is composed of four elements; two of them are explained wrongly, one doubtfully, and the fourth in a way which puts more into it than belongs to it. The statement that a "list of hieroglyphic characters is in fact a pictorial encyclopædia of all the objects . . . which were known to the Egyptians," opens an interesting query. The camel is mentioned in Exodus (ix., 3) as existing in Egypt at the time of the plagues, yet the monuments bear no witness to it till a date long subsequent to the Exodus. The question is whether the supposed existence of a few in the herd of Pharaoh will satisfy the Biblical narrative, or whether we have here an indication of a late date of composition or a late insertion by a "redactor." The claim of an Egyptian origin for the word "camel" is an extreme instance of the author's being carried away by her enthusiasm. The fact is, that the name does not appear till the Greek era, and then in a form which indicates its foreign origin.

We are told that the loftiest of all obelisks was raised by Hatasu, the queen-pharaoh, in the amazingly short period of "seven months," but as the limits indicated on the stone itself, as stated by the author, are the first day of the sixth month of the fifteenth year of her reign and the last day of the twelfth month of the sixteenth year, "seven" months appear about one year short of the real time. The difficulty is that certain details essential to a correct calculation of the interval have been omitted.

We had marked other points for notice, but what has been said already will suffice to show that the book, while good and instructive in the main, is not entirely free from minor faults.

Thomas Hooker: Preacher, Founder, Democrat. ["Makers of America."] By George Leon Walker. Dodd, Mead & Co. 1891.

THOMAS HOOKER'S right to have his story told in a series dealing with "The Makers of America" will not be questioned by any one who reads this book, nor by any one who has informed himself by other means of Hooker's place in our colonial development. Mr. Walker, the writer of this sketch, was well qualified by previous studies, undertaken a few years ago when he wrote a history of the First Church in Hartford for its 250th anniversary. The part of that concerning Hooker has been expanded into 200 pages, of which 70, an undue proportion, treat of his youth, education, preaching in England, and in Holland, whither he went in 1630. Mather may have exaggerated his dislike of the "Brownists," but it is highly probable that he reached his own doctrine of Independency apart from the Brownist influence. From Hooker's arrival in New England in 1633, when he was forty-seven years old, Mr. Walker's materials increase in value, and his narrative gains correspondingly in interest and importance. It was to be expected that, going over ground much of which has been gone over many times before, we should come upon many familiar incidents and quotations; and we do in fact, but not too frequently. It is from the aptness and the raciness of the quotations from old sermons, letters, and other documents that the book gets its most characteristic and agreeable flavor. That both Hooker and his assistant, Mr. Stone, should have spent two months away from their year-old colony, in 1637, considering the heresies of Anne Hutchinson, is eloquent for the importance of sound orthodoxy in their estimation; and that eighty-two opinions were condemned by the Synod shows that the scent for heresy was very keen.

Mr. Walker has such writers as Mr. John Fiske and Mr. Alexander Johnston to enforce his claim for Hooker as the founder of democracy in America, but he has little need of them when he can quote such a letter as that of Hooker to Winthrop, on page 121, and such headings of a sermon preached before the General Court as those given on page 125. His part in the first confederation of the colonies allies his work with the national constitutional development of a later time, as his shaping spirit in the first Constitution of Connecticut allies it with the democratic tendencies of Samuel Adams and like men, which saved the Constitution of 1787 from being the aristocratic thing desired by Hamilton and others of his mind. That a congregational system of church government should attract one committed to it to democracy in civil government, was almost inevitable. "The binding power of synods" was that feature of the Presbyterian polity which he could least endure, and we get a capital taste of his quality when he writes to his son-in-law, at the Cambridge Synod of 1646, "he that adventures far in that business will fynd hott and hard work, or else my perspective may fayle." Strangely enough, he was less jealous than the Presbyterians of State interference with the Church, and was even strenuous for the right of civil magistrates to summon ecclesiastical assemblies, so planting seed from which his

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hartford church reaped a full crop of thorns and thistles in due time. The relation of Hooker and other New England divines to the Westminster Assembly has just now a very special interest. He "liked not the business," and would not go to England to be one of a pitiful minority, but he contributed a 'Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline' to the great debate which for eleven hundred and sixty-three sessions drew its slow length along. The first copy did not prove an insurance to the vessel that carried it, for she was never heard of more, save as her ghost came sailing into New Haven after the passing of some years. A second was still uncompleted at his death in 1647, on the sixty-first anniversary of his birth, the 7th of July.

A chapter on Hooker's writings is mainly interesting for its proofs that he anticipated fully that doctrine which has been generally esteemed the peculiar property of Dr. Samuel Hopkins—that we should be willing to be damned for the glory of God. Hooker's phrasing of the doctrine was: "The soule that is truly humbled is content to be disposed by the Almightie as it pleaseth him." It is rather pleasant than otherwise to have Hopkins's fame relieved a little of the burden of that prophecy.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Bendall, H., and Lawrence, C. E. Graduated Passages from Greek and Latin Authors for First-Sight Translation. Part I., Easy. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan.

Bennemann, G. W. With Wind and Tide: Homeward Bound. New York: C. J. Powell.

Berkeley, Hastings. Japanese Letters. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Bikélas, D. Loukí Laras. Paris: Firmin-Didot & Cie.

Black, J. S. The Book of Joshua. [The Smaller Cambridge Bible for Schools.] Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan.

Brugsch-Bey, H. Egypt under the Pharaohs. New ed. condensed and revised. London: John Murray; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Chamberlain, Montague. A Popular Handbook of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada. Based on Nuttall's Manual. 2 vols. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $8.

Cutting, C. F. A Glance at the Difficulties of German Grammar. Boston: Thomas Groom & Co. 50 cents.

Davidson, Hannah A. Reference History of the United States. Boston: Ginn & Co. 90 cents.

Elliott, Rev. W. The Life of Father Hecker. New York: The Columbus Press.

Espinas, Prof. A. Histoire des Doctrines Économiques. Paris: Armand Colin & Cie.

Francis, L. H. Schoolboys of Rookesbury; or, The Boys of the Fourth Form. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

Glimpses of Italian Society in the Eighteenth Century: From the 'Journey' of Mrs. Piozzi. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

DECEMBER

EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.

ARTICLES.—Lowell as an Educator, Seth Low; The Action of the Colleges upon the Schools, William C. Collar; A Statistical Study of Memory and Associations, Joseph Jastrow; College Athletics and Heart Disease, Dudley A. Sargent.

DISCUSSIONS.—The Seven Liberal Arts, Thomas Davidson; Objective Methods of Teaching Elementary Reading, Francis W. Parker; Practice Teaching in Normal Schools, III., E. H. Russell; City School Supervision, III., Thomas M. Balliet.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Contemporary Educational Thought in Great Britain, J. G. Fitch.

EDITORIAL.

REVIEWS.

EDUCATION IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.—Professor Laurie on Present Educational Problems.

35c. a copy; $3.00 a year, 10 Nos.

HENRY HOLT & CO., New York

Did It Ever Occur to You

That GOLDTHWAITE'S GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE is the only publication of its kind in *the world?*

A complete *bird's-eye view* of the world each month, illustrased.

We club with Century for.....$4 50
We club with Harper's for..... 4 00
We club with Scribner's for..... 3 50
We club with Cosmopolitan for..... 3 00
We club with Forum for..... 5 00

If you order this month.

THE GOLDTHWAITES,

132 Nassau Street.

N. B.—A sample copy of G. G. M. free to every reader of *Nation.*

Letters of Credit. We buy and sell bills of exchange on and make Cable Transfers of money to Europe, Australia, and the West Indies; also make Collections and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers,

NO. 59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BOOKS FOR SALE,—THE KLAMATH Indians of Southwestern Oregon (language, ethnography), two large vols. 4to, pp. 1528, cloth, $10.00. The Karankawa Indians, Texas Coast (ethnography, linguistics), $1 00. A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians (history, ethnography, linguistics), $2.00. Write to the author, ALBERT S. GATSCHET, 1330 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and send for his catalogue of other books.

THE INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY CO., 19 Park Place, New York, desires the services of well-informed specialists in all departments of knowledge who are able to answer interrogatories similar to those in *Notes and Queries*, but covering also scientific, mechanical, commercial, and professional topics. Letters giving subjects which can be handled should be sent as above. Compensation as agreed upon

Make Two Hundred

CAKES with Royal Baking Powder and every one will be whiter, sweeter, lighter, finer flavored, more delicious and wholesome than cakes made with any other baking powder.

The last spoonful in a can of Royal Baking Powder will be found as good as the first, and the last cake will be as light as the first, because the Royal has keeping qualities which all others lack.

A spoonful of Royal will go further than a spoonful of any other powder because it is the purest.

Coast of Maine.

CAPE ROSIER.

The lands of the "Cape Rosier Associates" on Penobscot Bay, 50 miles nearer Boston and the West than Bar Harbor, Mt. Desert, are offered for sale in parcels of five and ten acres and upwards. These lands comprise over ten miles of almost continuous shore-frontage in one of the boldest and most beautiful sections on the coast, twelve hours' journey from Boston. They front upon fine harbors, have beautiful rocky shores, beaches, woods, and mountain views. The drives along the shores and among the hills are very varied and beautiful. New wharves have been built, and new connections with daily trains and steamboats established. In these lands is offered an exceptional opportunity to purchase for very small sums fine and perfectly protected seashore estates. The lands will not be sold for speculation or in small lots.

ALFRED BOWDITCH, HENRY PARKMAN, J. MURRAY HOWE, } Trustees,
27 School Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. H. MISCHKE, 2 and 4 Barclay St.

(Astor House), New York, has now ready for the HOLIDAY SEASON a fine selection of oil paintings, water colors, photogravures, etchings, and engravings. Also a full line of books for children and adults, suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

ARTISTIC FRAMING A SPECIALTY.

A Tonic

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A most excellent and agreeable tonic and appetizer. It nourishes and invigorates the tired brain and body, imparts renewed energy and vitality, and enlivens the functions.

Dr. EPHRAIM BATEMAN, Cedarville, N. J., says:

"I have used it for several years, not only in my practice, but in my own individual case, and consider it under all circumstances one of the best nerve tonics that we possess. For mental exhaustion or overwork it gives renewed strength and vigor to the entire system."

Descriptive pamphlet free.

Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

CAUTION: Be sure the word "Horsford's" is on the label. All others are spurious. Never sold in bulk.

Professor Royce's Libel.

A Public Appeal for Redress to the Corporation and Overseers of Harvard University.

BY

FRANCIS ELLINGWOOD ABBOT, Ph.D.

This pamphlet is exciting intense interest among college men, especially Harvard graduates. Price, 25 cents. To be had of your newsdealer, or

GEORGE H. ELLIS, Publisher,

141 FRANKLIN ST., BOSTON.

LICENSED TO UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED